REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,550.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1873. Subscription in Advance. For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year "	" 21
Three Months "	" 11
One Month "	" 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Re. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	" 2 8
Third do	" 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 0 2½ As. a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight liner.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

02 he Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ASSYRIA, 1,494 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander E. H. Howell, R.N.R., will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 3rd May 1873, at 4 P.M.

	May 1873.		May 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	3	Leave Tuticorin	11
" Ratnagherry	4	" Colombo	12
" Vingorla	4	" Galle	13
" Carwar	5	" Nezapatam	16
" Mangalore	6	" Madras	19
" Cannanore	7	" Coconada	20
" Tellicherry	7	" Vizagapatam	21
" Badagherry	7	" Bimlipatam	22
" Calicut	8	" Gopanlpore	22
" Beypore	8	" False Point	23
" Cochin	9	Arrive CALCUTTA	25
" Alleppy	9		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchange Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will dispatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUAUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSREH.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 833 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Malvill, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 25th April 1873, at 2 P.M.

	April 1873.		May 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	25	Leave BUSREH	14
" Kurrachee	29	" Fao	14
" Guadur	30	" Kuwet	14
" Muscat	May 2	" Bushire	16
" Bunder Abbas	4	" Linga	19
" Linga	6	" Bunder Abbas	20
" Bahrein	8	" Muscat	22
" Bu-hire	8	" Guadur	24
" Fao	10	" Kurrachee	27
Arrive BUSREH	13	Arrive BOMBAY	30

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 2nd May 1873, at 2 o'clock.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorum.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	1 0
Third Class	0 8	0 12	0 4	0 6	0 8

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorum, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between SURAT and GOGO.

Fares from Surat to Gogo.

First Class	...	...	Rs. 5 0
Second Class	...	...	" 3 8
Third Class	...	...	" 1 8
Horses	...	...	" 4 0
Carriages	...	...	" 4 0

Until further Notice, the Steam Ferry Boat will leave Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, and Surat every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the Undermentioned Agents:—

Feerozshah Shapoorjee at Surat.
Dinker Narrayen at Gogo.

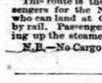
Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No 33, Meadow Street, Bombay. 9th October 1872.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE Steamer APIS, 2,230 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE on or about the 1st May, to be followed by the Steamer CALYPSO, 2,304 Tons, to leave on or about the 10th May 1873. These Steamers have good accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

Including a liberal Table (exclusive of Wine and Liquors) and transit through Egypt, also free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.

To	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, Venice, Constantinople and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Medows Street, 18th April 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£6	Without Food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Alexandria	39	25		9-10	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay:—

ARABIA, on THURSDAY, 1st May 1873.
PERSIA, on SUNDAY, 1st June 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

BURLINGTON
HAIR DRESSING & SHAMPOOING SALOON
IS NOW OPEN,
17, CHURCH GATE STREET,
NEXT TO Messrs. CARR BROTHERS.
31st December 1872.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 21st April, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. GOLCONDA, (1,969 tons, and 450 H.P.) Captain S. D. Shallard, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS.—For the CONVENIENCE of PASSENGERS by the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY, RAILWAY TICKETS to PARIS and LONDON can now be obtained at the Company's Agencies at Suez, Brindisi and Venice.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. and O. Company.

Bombay, 7th April 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

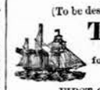
On Tuesday, the 22nd April, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 19th April.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
VIA SUEZ CANAL.
(To be despatched hence about the 25th instant).



THE Steam-ship STEPHENSONS, 1,155 Tons, has very superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE:

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL £50

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on Board. For further particulars apply to

LAWRENCE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th April 1873.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.
(To be despatched hence about the 30th instant).

THE Steam-ship WIMBLEDON, 937 nett registered tons, has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers.

Rates of Passage are:—

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL, £50.

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board. For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd April 1873.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
(To be despatched hence about 10th May.)

THE Steam Ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,000 Nett Registered Tons, expressly built for the East India and China Trade. This fine Steamer has extensive First Class Passenger accommodation of an unusually superior description.

Rates of Passage are:—

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL	£50
SECOND " "	£30
FIRST " SUEZ	£30

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which however can be procured on board.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th April 1873.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S well-known and favourite Passenger Steam-ships will SAIL from BOMBAY as under:—

About 5th May—"BELLONA," 1,900 Tons, 300 H.P., J. C. Shaw, Commander, (late of the well-known Passenger Ship "Sir Walter Scott").

By special arrangement, each Steamer will carry an experienced Indian Surgeon.

Fare ..... £45, exclusive of Wines, Beer, &c., but including Cabin Furniture, Bedding Linen, &c.

For Passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

Plans of the Cabins can be seen at the Office.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Ship-Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE.
ALTERATION OF SAILING DATES.
VIA THE CANAL.

The following or other FIRST CLASS SHIPS will SAIL on the undermentioned dates for SOUTHAMPTON, via the CANAL:—

HESPERUS	3,742 Tons	600 H.P.,	on 14th April.
DECCAN	3,128 "	600 "	on 28th "
INDUS	3,478 "	500 "	on 12th May.

FARE.

First Class	Rs. 460
Second Class	" 360

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row, 8th April 1873.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE ENGAGED, without CHARGE for COMMISSION and BAGGAGE RECEIVED and SHIPPED.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES Realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, at the Exchange of the Day.

APPROVED DRAFTS on Calcutta and Madras, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., Bombay.
Correspondents.
Grindlay & Co., London. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE EXTRAORDINARY OF PIECE GOODS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st inst., sale commencing punctually at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following:—

25	Cases 7 8 T. Red Cambrics, blue and black tickets.		
15	"	7-8 ditto	green tickets.
15	"	broad red border dhoties.	
15	"	narrow border dhoties.	
25	"	silk border dhoties.	
2	"	white striped saries.	
20	"	white mull and doria scarfs.	
20	"	7-8 orange prints.	
10	"	orchil and stripe prints.	
15	"	white ground prints.	
	"	jaconets.	

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey coloured and white piece-goods, &c., &c.

10 Bales Grey Shirtings, 7 lb. 39 in.
5 do. Paisley Paper.
5 do. Grey shirtings, 11 lb. 54 inch.
1 Scotch Terrier Pup Dog.
1 do. do. Bitch.
1 English Terrier Dog.

Also a second hand light Park Phaeton with a dark bay horse, nearly 14 hands.

By order of Messrs. Manockjee and Pestonjee, and on account and at the risk of Doongersey Jairam—

3 Cases 150 Pieces T. Red Chintz, 28 yards.

Auction Sale of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain Ware, Piano, Carriages, Horses, Books, &c., at the Admiralty House, Middle Colaba.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 23rd instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., precisely, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the above address, the handsome Household Furniture, &c., of J. N. C. Beyts, Esq., the same comprising neat suite of glass-ware, handsome dinner, dessert and tea service, gilt-plated table spoons and forks, cruet and wine frames, hotwater curry dishes, ice pitcher, toast rack, table and dinner candlesticks, bell table cutlery and handsome bookcase and other wood furniture, such as drawing-room, dining, pier, carved black wood furniture, such as drawing-room, dining, pier, writing, washing-stand dressing tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing-room, easy, pedicea, folding arm and without arm chairs, side cord, book-case, whatnots, hatstand, tea caddy, glass epergne drawing-room settees, flower vases, pair first-rate rosewood square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Sohine, piano, teapoys, sewing machine, flower stands and jars, eight-day time-piece, an oakwood harmonium, clothes presses, a blackwood gymnastic stand, double camp cots, patent India rubber air bed and pillow, baths cots, screens, gown press, dressing glasses, bedroom chairs, hanging argand lustres, kerosine hanging, table, and hand lamps, bath, dispense and cook-room furniture and utensils, books, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M. precisely.

A powerful Brougham Horse.

ALSO,

A light miniature English built Brougham, very little used, a remarkably handsome and genteel conveyance.

A double-seated light Phaeton, nearly new.

A light Buggy by McNaught and Smith.

A Grey Arab Horse, 7 years old, showy, goes well in harness.

No Catalogues and the property will be on view.

LINDLEY AND WARREN'S PHOTOGRAPHIC KIT AND FURNITURE AND MASONIC JEWELLERY.

On TUESDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the premises of Messrs Lindley and Warren in Apollo and Forbes Street, all the Photographic Kit, negatives, studio and reception-room fittings, &c., and a valuable lot of masonic jewellery, pertaining to that well-known Photographic Establishment, comprising about 7,000 or 8,000 negatives of views of places of note all over the Bombay Presidency, several portrait negatives, a number of photographic lessons of the best description, of which the following may be specified:—one by Rose for portraits 14 by 12, one ditto for views, 14 by 12, a Vogtlander ditto for portraits 10 by 8, a ditto for views 10 by 8. These two latter fit into one ring. A Ross' orthoscopic lens for 12 by 10 groups and views, a Grabb's carte de visite lens, a pair of stereoscopic lenses by Ross (instantaneous) and camera and two spare lenses, four of Ross' lenses and cameras for postage stamp portraits, a solar camera for enlargement, also a fine selection of masonic jewellery, such as Past master's presentation jewels, red cross knight jewels, ark mariner's ditto, red cross pates, knights of Malta crosses, &c., also English-made furniture, such as easy and reclining chairs, very comfortable, blackwood round table and chairs and pier tables, cupboards, tables, glass cases, &c., &c.

CRAWFORD & Co

Bombay, 21st April 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

HEERALALL AND COMPANY, 38, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF KHUMBALIA COTTON AT COTTON GREEN, COLABA.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL and Co. will sell the undermentioned cotton in the baths of Bhanjee Lodha, by order of Thacker Moorjee Cawnjee, and on account and at the risk of first purchaser Passoo Nanabhoy Bomanjee.

40 Bales of Khumbalia New Cotton of Samwat 1929 selected from Rajaram Vullubdass under 50 candies agreement.

Marked NB by the name and seal of the said purchaser.

25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

HEERALALL & Co.

Bombay, 21st April 1873.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO., 40, Meadow Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, No. 40, Meadow Street.

3 Bales T cloth, 3 cases sarries, 15 cases eau de cologne of yellow ticket, 5 cases cutlery, 1 case patent spring box vesta wax matches, 1 case glass buttons, one case superior Turkish caps, 20 cases German beer, 25 boxes St. Estephe, claret, 1 case ruby beads.

By order and on account and risk of the Indentor Dhunjeebhoy Nowrojee—

B B—C—15 Cases Gilt Mouldings.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 4 o'clock P.M., at the premises on account and risk of the Mortgagors Fuckrumahomed bin Shah Mohomed and his mother Serabai, widow of Shah Mahomed Kurun.

All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house or range built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at New Town, fronting on the east side of Shaik Abdoolla Packmara Street, in the sub-district of Bhoolewar and formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said Fuckermahomed bin Shah Mahomed, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 760, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 30, containing by admeasurement 165 6-9th square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows: on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Shaik Abdoolla Packmara Street, on the north by the house of Shaik Osman bin Shaik Yanoos Kaiker, and on the south by the Moonse Yacoob Street.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be taken at every lot.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 21st April 1873.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE AND COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, situate in the Nanabhai Bomanjee Street, within the Fort of Bombay.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY MONDAY, the 21st day of April, at 4 P.M., on the premises, at the instruction of Mr. Cursetjee Cowasjee, the mortgagee, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Cursetjee Framjee, under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 13th day of April 1870, the valuable land and property hereunder described, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being within the Fort of Bombay, in Nanabhai Bomanjee Street, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, admeasuring (53 1/2) fifty-three and one-a-th square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 1, and on the east by the house of Mr. Nowrojee Rustomjee, on the west by the house of Mr. Bomanjee Ardashjee, on the north by the public road, and on the south by a public road also.

Further particulars may be made known, on reference being made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Properties or Four Bungalows, situate at Small Colaba.

In pursuance of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 1st day of May, 1872, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed by the Mortgagee, to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of April, at 4 P.M., on account and at the risk of the late Eduljee Pestonjee Shroff, the mortgagor, the valuable landed Properties or four Bungalows, hereunder described, viz:—

All the two messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses adjoining each other, and under one roof, situate, lying and being at Small Colaba, in the said district of Fort and Colaba, in the island of Bombay, standing in the books of the Collector of Assessment Nos. 75 and 76; and all that messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house adjoining the one standing in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No 56; and also all that messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing at the rear or back of the lastly described messuage, which said four several messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses are erected and standing on the ground belonging to Tamarind Bin Baljee which is the Farming or Land-holder thereof, and which said ground contains altogether by admeasurement (468 5/9) four hundred and sixty-six and five-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and the said messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses are bounded on the east partly by a public foot passage, and partly by the houses belonging to Furshotum Runsodji, on the west by another public foot passage or road, called Pestonjee Road, on the north by the house of Mrs. Wise, and on the south by another public foot passage, called Borah Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, reference may be made to the undersigned, or at the office of Messrs. Hyde, Cleveland and Feile, Solicitors for the Mortgagee.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., at the Bungalow at Bandora Hill, just opposite the Mount Mary.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at Bandora Hill, opposite the Mount Mary, the handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of H. E. Jacomb, Esq., (proceeding to Europe). The same comprises, cut glassware, cinner, tea and dessert sets, plated articles a set of camp blackwood dining table, sideboard, carved circular tables, chairs, reclining and other couches, easy and long-arm chairs, camp cots, clothes presses, chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand table, toilet glasses, screens, teapoys, writing table, hanging and table lamps, cutlery, spoons and forks, copper cooking utensils and dispense articles, &c.

AT 4 P.M.

(If not previously disposed of)
Will be sold in Auction.

A pallanquin-shaped office Shigram, with a powerful Bay Horse, and a set of his mess, complete.

A handsome Grey Arab Riding Horse.

No Catalogues and the property will be on view, three days prior to the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY, situate in Bhundaree Street, at Camatipoora, without the Fort of Bombay.

On MONDAY, the 28th day of April, at 4 P.M., on the premises, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., are instructed by the Mortgagee, Mr. Cursetjee Cowasjee, to sell by Public Auction, on account and at the risk of Mr. Cursetjee Framjee, the Mortgagor, under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 1st day of April 1870, the undermentioned landed property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground belonging to the Secretary of State for India in Council, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house built and standing thereon, situate lying and being at New Town, in Bhundaree Street, in the sub-district of Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (164 4/9) one hundred and sixty-four and four-ninth square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by a passage abutting on the property of Soorjee Vithoba, on the south by the property of Narroo Ludha and Foka Chapsey, on the west by a piece of Government ground abutting on the public passage, and on the east by the said Bhundaree Street.

Further particulars may be made known on reference being made to the undersigned.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 21st April 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

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The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance .....Rs. 10
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AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

WEDNESDAY, 30TH APRIL, AT 4 P.M.

MR. ALLI ABDOLLA has received instructions from Mr. E. Parsons, who leaves by the Australian Mail, to dispose of the remaining Horses belonging to Mr. VANRENEN, comprising Fifteen very superior useful Chargers, Hacks, and Carriage pairs; all broken in, thoroughly quiet to Saddle and Harness.

TERMS CASH.—NO RESERVE.

ALLI ABDULLA.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS will be received till noon on the 29th instant, for the execution by Contract of Ordinary and Petty Repairs to Barracks and Public Buildings at Colaba, Maza on, Malabar Point, Cross Island, Middle Ground, Dolphin Rock, Oyster Rock, Butchers' Island, Elephanta, Pow Peer, and Hog Island for the Season 1873-74.

The Survey Reports and Conditions and Forms of Contract can be seen, and Copies of the Schedules of Rates on which the Tenders are to be based, obtained by personal application at the Decrease and payment by such applicant of Rs. 5. The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. MEREWETHER, Captain, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay D fences.

Bombay, Defences Office, Mazagon, 19th April 1873.

NOW READY.

Complete in One Vol., Large 8vo., uniform with Messrs. WEST and BIRDWOOD'S Edition of the ACTS and REGULATIONS from 1827 to 1871.

VOL V. OF THE ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE,

IN FORCE IN THE

PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY,

EDITED

WITH OCCASIONAL NOTES, CROSS REFERENCES, AND AN INDEX,

BY H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A.,

OF H. M.'s BOMBAY CIVIL SERVICE, ACTING JOINT JUDGE OF TANNA.

This Volume contains the Acts, both of the Government of India and of the Bombay Government, passed in 1872.

It contains also a Table for the correction, up to the present date, of the preceding Volumes.

The Index has been prepared on the same plan as the Index to those Volumes.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE magnificent full-powered Clyde-built Steam-ship "LEITH,"

2,000 Tons, 200 H.P. nominal, J. Barnetson, Commander, will sail from BOMBAY for LIVERPOOL about 20th May.

This Steamer has large airy SALOON and CABINS, and is admirably adapted for Passengers.

FIRST CLASS FARE ..... Rs. 450,

(Exclusive of Wines, &c.)

For Passages only apply to the Undersigned, who will give all information. Plan of the Cabins can be seen in the Office.

JOHNSON & Co.,
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Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

"HARRISON LINE."

THE new and powerful fast Steam-ship "CHANCELLOR,"

2,000 Tons (sister vessel to the s.s. "AMBASSADOR), will sail from BOMBAY for LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL, about 15th May.

This Steamer has been specially built for the East Indian Trade, and the Saloon and Cabins are well ventilated and fitted up with every improvement, luxury, and comfort. She carries both Surgeon and Stewardess.

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LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Fine S.S. HIDALGO, 1,500 Tons, will leave about the 25th April. She has excellent accommodation amidships for First-class Passengers only, with Saloon on Upper Deck, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board,

TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

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GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

To be followed by the "Xantho."

WANTED, a LOCAL FUNDS ENGINEER. Salary Rs. 600 per mensem.—Apply to T. C. HOPE, President, Surat District Local Fund Committee.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW at Breach Candy, lately vacated by F. L. LATHAM, Esq.—Apply to FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Esq., Cumballa House.

NOTICE.—To meet the convenience of those Gentlemen who purpose RUNNING HORSES at coming MEETINGS held under the Western India Turf Club Rules as they stood on the 1st January 1873, HORSES WILL BE AGED at the Steward's Stand, Byculla Race Course, on THURSDAY, May 1st, at 7 A.M.

TOWNLEY M. FILGATE,
Honorary Secretary W. I. T. C.

19th April 1873.

MR. J. NEUBERG
IS DESIROUS OF
CLEARING HIS WHOLE STOCK
OF
CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
OILMAN STORES,
AND
J. REDGATE & Co.'s
OVERLAND PROVISIONS,
JUST RECEIVED BY VARIOUS STEAMERS,
AND OFFERS THE SAME AT THE
UNDERMENTIONED REDUCED
PRICES:

		Rs. a.
PRIME YORK HAMS	per lb.	0 13
BACON, in Canvas, Whole Sides	"	0 10
BACON, in Tins	2—4 lb. "	0 14
DOUBLE GLOSTER CHEESE, Whole Cheese	"	1 0
CHEDDER CHEESE, in Tins	"	1 0
COCOA, Epp's	in lb. packet, per doz.	12 0
CORN FLOUR, Oswego	per lb.	1 0
ESSENCES, Flavouring	per doz.	6 0
ANCHOVY PASTE	"	6 8
BEELS, Stewed	"	9 0
HADDOCKS, Fresh	"	7 0
HERRINGS à la Sardines, small	"	9 0
MACKEREL, in Sauce	"	11 0
OXFORD BROWNS	"	24 0
SALMON, Fresh	1 lb. "	11 0
Do. Kippered	"	17 0
SARDINES, large	"	8 0
Do. small	"	5 0
WHITEBAIT, Crosse & Blackwell	1 lb. tin	12 0
NORMANDY PIPPINS	"	18 8
ORANGE PEEL, candied	"	11 0
JELLIES—Assorted	"	8 0
MACARONI	4½ lb. tins	2 8
BEEF A LA MODE	per doz.	8 8
Do. ROAST	"	9 0
Do. AND VEGETABLES	"	7 8
Do. CORNED	"	8 4
PORK CUTLETS	"	16 0
LAMB and GREEN PEAS	"	9 0

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY, 19TH APRIL 1873.

EXCHANGE on London has hardly varied during the day, and only a very trifling change in rates can be looked for in any transaction, which must be closed for this mail, but Bankers are not disposed to give way to sellers, and we quote the market firm at our quotations.

Government Securities are weaker, but there are few sellers even at quoted rates.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	Rs. 11 5/16d. to Rs. 11 11/32d.
Credit Bills, do.	Rs. 11¼d.
Documents, do.	Rs. 11 9/16d. to Rs. 11¼d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	Rs. 11¼d.
Credit, do.	Rs. 11¼d. to Rs. 11 9/32d.
Documents, do.	Rs. 11 5/16d. to Rs. 11¼d.
Bank Bills, demand	Rs. 10 13/16d.
On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight.	99⅞
Do. demand	100¼
On Madras, 30 days' sight	99½ nominal.
Do. demand	100
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight.	225 to 225½

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	110½
Four & half per cent.	104½ to 104¾
Four per cent.	102½ to 102¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand			4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on	do.	to 3 months'	5½ ,,
Do.	do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do.	on Merchandise		7½ ,,
Cash Credit	do.	to 3 months'	6½ ,,
Do.	do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do.	do.		7½ ,,
Bank Bills			6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper			8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8-6 to 10-9
Carolus	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-France Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	167½
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-14
Australian Gold	100 touch 16-14

FREIGHT REPORT.

SATURDAY EVENING.

FREIGHTS.—Rates by Canal Steamers are firm at £2-18-9 for relets; Agents ask £3-0-0. The Leith, to arrive from Calcutta, engaged 2,000 bales at £2-17-6 with concession in rates for broken stowage. By sail £2-12-6 at £2-15-0 have been freely paid to-day.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ships.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 12s. 6d. to £2 15s 0d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 12s. 6d. p.t.nl.
	Myrabollams	£2 2s. 6d.
	Colr bdls	£0 12s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 7s. 6d. nominal.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	£3 0s. 0d. nomi.
Overland Steamers—		
Venice		£3 5s. 0d.
Trieste		£3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool		£3 0s. 0d.
Havre		£3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 17s. 6d. to £3.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale nominal.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 p. ton; ship Rs. 14½ p. ton and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The Market closed quiet but unchanged. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms on the 19th inst. :—

3,000	pieces	Grey	Shirtings	40 in. 39 yds. 7	Rs. at Rs.	4	10 6
1,000	,,	,,	,,	42 ,, 39 ,, 8¼	,, at ,,	5	13 0
750	,,	,,	,,	45 ,, 39 ,, 9	,, at ,,	6	6 0
500	,,	,,	,,	45 ,, 39 ,, 8	,, at ,,	6	0 0
2,500	,,	,,	M'dapollams	32 ,, 24 ,, 3	,, at ,,	2	2 6
450	pairs	White	Dhoties	44 ,, 10 ,,	at ,,	1	14 0
450	,,	,,	,,	44 ,, 10 ,,	at ,,	2	1 0

COTTON.

The Market closed very quiet, with a decline of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy. There was, however, a good demand at reduced prices. The following are our closing quotations :—

New Comrawattee (Ready)	at Rs. 195	to Rs.	200
,, Akote ,,	at ,, 205	to ,,	207
,, Broach M.G. ,,	at ,, 230	to ,,	240
,, Hingunghaut ,,	at ,, 225	to ,,	270
,, Dholera ,,	at 205	to	220

The following sales and purchases are reported to have been made on the 19th inst. :—

50	candies	New Bhownagger	Ready	at Rs. 207
100	,,	,,	,,	at ,, 206
50	,,	,,	,,	at ,, 206
100	,,	,, W.S.	,,	at ,, 192
75	,,	,, Mowa	,,	at ,, 208½
50	,,	,, Akote F. P. B.	,,	at ,, 213½
50	,,	,,	,,	at ,, 213
50	,,	,, Broach M. G.	,,	at ,, 236-37
125	,,	,, ,,	,, W.S.	at ,, 230
50	,,	,, ,,	,,	at ,, 231
50	,,	,, ,,	,,	at ,, 236
75	,,	,, Veravul	,,	at ,, 189-82
50	,,	,, Veerungaum	,,	at ,, 199
25	,,	,, Cutch	,,	at ,, 189
100	,,	,, Comptа 10th May		at ,, 189

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET closed steady for Spinning and Bank shares.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	59
12,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	745
10,000	500	106	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	228½
3,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,170
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	250
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	120
37,090	250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India	109
15,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	490

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co	1,450
9,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	109
750	2,000	2,000	31p.a.	Mazagon Land	885
6,000	1,000	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	450

KHANGAUM AND OOMRAWUTTEE BRANCH RAILWAYS.

Traffic Receipts and Train Mileage for week ended 13th March.

	Receipts. Rs. a. p.	Train Mileage.
Passengers	198 13 3	126
Goods	1,566 9 10	202
Electric Telegraph	2 3 6	0
Total	1,767 10 7	328

CALCUTTA.—16TH APRIL.

The following transactions were reported :—

In Government Securities :—

4 per cents, at Rs. 102-8, and small sums at Rs. 102-10 to 102-12.

4½ per cents. of 1872, at Rs. 104-8.

5½ per cents., at Rs. 110-8.

—In shares :—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,430.

National Bank shares, at Rs. 110.

Punjab Bank shares at Rs. 75.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	William Cory (s)	Croxon	Jeddah, April 4.
	Killarney (s)	O'Neil	Jedd-h, April 4.
	Peacemaker	Clason	Liverpool, Nov. 21.
20	Rustom (s)	Teasdale	Goa, April 17.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Azzopardi	Ratnaghurry, Aril 19.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Yeddo (s)	Owen	Liverpool.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Coast and Carwar.
	Orne (s)	Butcher	Liverpool.
	Java (s)	Avera	Coast, Calcutta & China

The following vessels obtained their port clearance on Saturday last :—

Ship Melicete, Dunn, to Akyab.

Barque Ruby, Gray, to Rangoon.

The following vessels were entered out for loading on Saturday last :—

Steamer Arabia, to Genoa, &c.

Steamer William Cory, to Liverpool.

Barque Granite City, to Falmouth.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

April 16 Himalaya (s) ..... Rangoon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—19TH APRIL.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Emblehope, s, 10 cases sewing thread, Grendon Tippet & Co.

Bewick, s, 5 cases sewing thread, Grendon Tippet & Co; 97 barrels alum, Young & Co; 47 packages wine, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM LONDON.

Yeddo, s, 15 cases old tom, Bouneville and Sibille.

Violet, s, 45 cases matches, Bell Brandenburg & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—19TH APRIL.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hannah Law, 105 bales cotton, A Dayaram.

Thunderbolt, 100 bales cotton, S. L. Macnaghten.

Clara, 35 bales cotton, L Thackersey; 14 bales hides, P. Asser; 75 bales cotton, N Shamlall; 54 bales cotton, B Mauchund; 12 bales cotton, D G Hoossan & Co; 100 bales cotton, D Sassoon & Co.

Stephenson, s, 73 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co.

Bride of Lorne, 1,500 bundles coir yarn, D G Khimjee; 750 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co; 70 bales cotton, Lyon & Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 150 bales cotton, G Cullianjee.

Kirkwood, 96 tons linseed, G Harjeewan; 550 bales cotton, E Latham & Co; 57 bales cotton, J Campbell & Co.

Annot Lyle, 500 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 78 bales cotton, N Shamlall; 150 bales cotton, G Damodar.

Wimbledon, 100 bales cotton, Lyon & Co; 9 bales cotton, E Ambaidass; 200 bales cotton, N Muncherjee; 50 bales cotton, K Alladinbhoy; 55 bales cotton, B Girdhur; 100 bales cotton, H A E-sack; 35 bales wool, D Rattonsy; 520 bales cotton, M Lowjee; 49 bales cotton, M Simpson & Co; 100 bales cotton, K Nixon & Co; 385 bundles galls, P Narronjee; 50 bales cotton, R Bappoobhoy; 50 bales cotton, D Soonderjee.

Bewick, s, 105 bales cotton, N Samlall; 150 bales cotton, Young & Co; 66 bales cotton, A Mocanjee; 100 bales cotton, S L Macnaghten; 250 bales cotton, G Tippet & Co; 100 bales cotton, D Mowjee & Co.

Helen Scott, 500 bales cotton, R Stewart & Co.

Emblehope, s, 23 bales wool, P Luckmedass; 38 bales wool, K Furmamand; 100 bales cotton, E Latham and Co; 3 bales cotton, B Framjee; 60 bales cotton, S Tyebjee & Co; 250 bales cotton, K Nixon & Co.

Hidalgo, s, 1,000 bundles myrabollams, R Brothers; 2,500 bundles coir yarn, P Runchordass; 320 bales cotton, G Tippet & Co; 200 bagslinseed, M Simpson & Co; 31 bales hemp, M Nuthoo.

FOR LONDON.

Golconda, s, 67 bundles E teeth, C Ebram; 3 cases shawls, Sir C Forbes & Co; 5 cases shawls, A Bhugwandass.

FOR NAPLES.

Arabia, s, 15 bales hides, G Sigg & Co; 500 bales cotton Austrian Trading Co.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia, s, 200 bales cotton, V Brothers; 10 bales hides, G Sigg & Co; 100 bales cotton, K Preiswerck & Co; 150 bales cotton, H Clason & Co; 7 bales hides, A Riebe & Co; 200 bales cotton, Austrian Trading Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia, s, 100 bales cotton, H Clason & Co; 300 bales cotton and 131 packages coffee, K Preiswerck & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Hoppet, 200 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

Undaunted, 300 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Golconda, s, 2 bundles shawls, A Yoosufshaw.

FOR HONGKONG.

Travancore, s, 44 bales cotton, G Joowarmul; 1 case Cambay stones, P Bhica; 14 chests opium, J Jusraz; 55 chests opium, E D Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Travancore, s, 9 chests opium, M Malloo; 8 chests opium, C Bomanjee & Co; 7½ chests opium, R Jugonath; 2 chests opium, v. Joetodas; 10 chests opium, S Sobhagmull.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 18.

Leacock, Captain, 21st Regiment, on leave, from Mahableshwur.

Snare, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

Close, Surgeon, Royal Artillery, from leave, from England.

Bellamy, Captain, Bengal Brigade Staff, on leave, from Cawnpore.

Sim, Captain, Royal Engineers, on furlough, from Umritsur (Punjaub).

APRIL 19.

Macpherson, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, to appear before a medical board, from Deyrah Doon.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 19.

Stewart, Captain, Bengal Army, on medical certificate, to England.

Skinner, Captain, 37th Bengal Regiment, on leave, to England.

Hewett, Lieutenant-Colonel, 18th Bengal Regiment, on furlough, to England.

Pardoe, Lieutenant, 2nd Madras Light Cavalry, on leave, to Beypore.

Bewell, Captain, 44th Regiment, on leave, to Beypore.

Bellamy, Captain, Bengal Brigade Staff, from leave, to Cawnpore.

Garrett, Lieutenant, Hydrabad Cantingent, on leave, to Matheran.

The following officers will leave to-day for England :—

Sim, Captain, Royal Engineers, on furlough.

Macpherson, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on medical certificate.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By Maj.-General J. T. GRANT, C.B.,
Commanding Poona Division of the Army.
Mahableshwur, 16th April, 1873.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave :—

13th Regt N I—Lt and Adjt Walker, for 42 days, from the 25th instant, on privilege leave.

17th Regt N I—Lt Col Houghton, for 30 days, from the 1st proximo, on privilege leave.

Consequent on the return from England of Lt Col F P Mignon Asst Commsry Genl, first class, the following promotion and reversions are made in the Commst Dept, to have effect from 12th instant :—

Lt Col F P Mignon, Asst Commsry Genl, first class, to be Ag Depy Commsry Genl.

Maj M W Willoughby, Ag Depy Commsry Genl, to revert to the grade of Ag Asst Commsry Genl, first class.

Lt Col E L'Estrange, Ag Asst Commsry Genl first class, to revert to the grade of Asst Commsry Genl, second class.

Maj J Clements, Actg Asst Commsry G nl, second class, to revert to the grade of Depy Asst Commsry Genl, first class.

Capt W T Keays, Ag Depy Asst Commsry Genl, first class, to revert to the grade of Ag Depy Asst Commsry General second class.

Capt C Swinhoe, Ag Depy Asst Commsry Genl, second class, to revert to the grade of Sub Asst Commsry Genl, first class.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Gazette Extraordinary*, April 16.)

The Right Hon the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr. Henry Richard Farmer to be Asst. to the Collector and Mag of Kurnool and to act as Head Asst in that Dist during the employment of Mr. Stuart on other duty or until further orders, vice Mr. Maltby, whose appointment is cancelled at his own request.

Major Alleyne Fitzherbert Fenton Broomfield, Mad S C., to act as Consul of the Nair Brig during the absence of Major Ellis on leave, or until further orders.

Surg Walter Fry, Residency Sur, Travancore and Medical Officer at Coonoor, to officiate as Surg of the 4th District Presidency during the absence of Surg Maj Fitzgerald on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. J. Fraser is permitted to resign the Madras Civil Service from the 1st Aug next, and is admitted from that date to an annuity of £1,000.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Subject to the confirmation of the Government of India, the services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore :—

Surg C Robertson M D, in medical charge of the 36th Regt N I, without prejudice to his regimental duties.

Asst-Surg F V Allen, temporarily.

Under the authority of H M's Government, notified in paragraph 3 of G O G G No 797, dated 1st Aug 1872 the undermentioned officers are removed to the Pension List from the dates specified :—

Col C Grant of the S C, from 13th April 1872, on £363 per annum.

Lt-Col A Hunter, of the S C, from the 13th April 1873, on £456-5-0 per annum.

Lt-Col J T Clarke, of the S C, from the 14th April 1873, on £365 per annum.

Lt-Col C D W S Grant of the Infy, from the 13th April 1873, on £265 per annum.

Lt-colnel Vety Surg Rowland Hill U-herewood Holloway, Insptg Vety Surg, is promoted to the rank of Staff Vety Surg with effect from the 19th Sept 1872, vice S Vety Surg Dawson, retired.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Surg Maj A Hunter, M D, on furlough on private affairs for six months.

Capt S L Hunt, of the S C, on furlough on medical certificate until 10th April 1875.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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Kurrachee	,, 18	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 25	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	,, 22	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
Australia	May 3	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c	,, 12	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	,, 12	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

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G. W. TERRY,
Member of Committee and Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 19th April 1873.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

E. C. should send us his name.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

WILSON—March 26th, at 48, Spring Bank Terrace, Aberleen, the wife of G. R. Wilson, Esq., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HUGHESDON—April 14th, at Egmore, Madras, the wife of J. C. Hughesdon, Esq., of a son.

McLEAVY—April 14th, at Meerut, the wife of Mr. W. McLeavy, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

LAZARUS—LAZARUS—April 8th, at Benares, by the Rev. W. Etherington, Mr. Charles Frederick Lazarus, of Calcutta, to Harriett Adelaide, eldest daughter of E. J. Lazarus, Esq., M. D., of Benares.

DEATHS.

PORTER—April 10th, at Punkabaree (Darjeeling), Mrs. Mary S. Porter, aged 35 yers, 6 months and 8 days.

SPAIN—April 15th, at Calcutta, William Spain, of Deal, Kent, Commander of the steamer Conqueror, aged 35 years.

SHOUBRIDGE—April 12th, at Sealkote, Robert Grevis, youngest son of Captain Shoubridge, attached 17th B. C, aged 5 months and 3 days.

SMITH—April 15th, at Calcutta, Mary Elvira, the beloved wife of Mr. Thomas S. Smith, of the "City Press," Calcutta.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," and the "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1873.

THE Carwar Railway project has secured the favour of the Government of India, who have decided to recommend to Her Majesty's Government that the line from Carwar to Bellary shall be made. We received the following letter on Saturday afternoon :—

No. 522 S—R.

Government of India—Public Works Department—Railway.

To the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, in the P. W. Dept. (Railway).

Fort William, April 9, 1873.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters (No. 179, dated 5th February 1873; No. 236, dated 18th February 1873; and No. 244, dated 21st February 1873) on the subject of the Carwar Railway Project.

2. In reply, I am to inform you that, after due consideration of the Committee's very valuable report, and of Messrs. Nicol and Co.'s offer to construct the railway, the Governor-General in Council has determined to recommend to Her Majesty's Government that the line from Carwar to Bellary shall be made. If the sanction of the Secretary of State is received, His Excellency in Council will then consider the urgency of this project, as compared with others which have occupied the attention of the Government of India.

3. His Excellency in Council does not contemplate the early execution of any branches to this railway, and requests that an estimate of the cost of the railway from Gudduck to Bellary may be prepared and submitted as soon as may appear convenient to the Governor of Bombay in Council.

4. Messrs. Nicol and Co.'s offer to construct and work the line have been separately referred for the orders of the Secretary of State.—I have, &c.

( )
Colonel, R. E., Offg. Deputy Secy.

The favoured project has however yet to run the gauntlet of the Secretary of State, and after emerging triumphantly out of that scrutiny as a sanctioned work, the Government of India very properly reserves to itself the right to consider the "urgency of this project as compared with "others which have occupied the attention of "the Government of India." There is plenty of time therefore for both promoters of and objectors to this scheme to think over the matter, and unless we are very much mistaken, the Government of India will find the urgency of their railway enterprize to be in quite a different field to that of the Southern Mahratta Country. Whatever may be the ultimate fate of the proposed Carwar railway we can only commend the cautious proceeding of the Government of India. There never has been a railway line proposed in this country that has been so stoutly and extensively opposed as this Carwar line, and the tardy and apparently reluctant way in which even Government officials both here and in Bengal have been won over to the project, testify to the strength and intelligence of the opposition. It would have been wonderful indeed if the Bombay Chamber of Commerce had resolved to sink its own good name and the merchants the profits of an increasing trade by a childish and vexatious opposition to the Carwar railway, and all, forsooth, because it was the pet scheme of an interested European firm. With the still distant prospect of the accomplishment of the Carwar railway it is scarcely necessary that we should draw attention to the third para. of the letter of the Government of India, in which it is said "His "Excellency in Council does not contemplate "the early execution of any branches to this "railway." A line that is to remain without branches while it borders a vast fertile populous country which would be totally unconnected with it, can only be regarded as an anomaly in a railway system. It is not made clear whether the trade of the secluded provinces will have nothing to do with the Carwar line, or whether the Government of India are of opinion that the Collectorates on the north-east which are to be shut off from State favour are so barren and unproductive as to make a railway, even a branch, unnecessary.

In another column we publish a letter from the Government of Bombay to which that of the Government of India is a reply. We need not remark on the tone of advocacy which Colonel Kennedy adopts, as we quite expected we should be supplied with reasons and happy conclusions in abundance in favour of the project. The opening remark in para. 5 contains the sum and substance of the faith of the Government of Bombay in the reproductive character of the work and the cost of execution. It says—"It is true that both as "regards capital expenditure and revenue, many "unexpected circumstances may arise to disturb "calculations, but as far as it is possible to fore-"see in such a case as this, it may be assumed, "that the railway will not cost more than the "Committee think it will, and that it will earn "the revenue they calculate upon." It is not easy to conceive anything more expressive of doubt than this. Colonel Kennedy could not himself have been convinced of the probable cost of the railway to have written in this mistrustful way on a question of engineering and finance. We need say nothing of his doubts about the earnings of the railway; they are natural enough under the circumstances, and it would have been still safer for him to say that he knew very little about the revenue that would be realized. We should very much like to see the Chancellor of the Exchequer placing any project before Parliament for sanction accompanied with such damning commendation as this. "Unexpected circumstances," "disturbed calculation," "as far as it is possible to foresee," "it may be assumed," "the committee think it will," "the revenue they calculate upon," are all expressions such as would be used by a very cautious man who had not the smallest confidence in his project, and whose best efforts were being carefully used to save his own bacon and remove any future odium that might fall upon him. If an advocate in a murder case were to defend his client in the same way, the trusting prisoner would surely be hanged.

We had previously learned that in the execution of all future railway lines in this country Government intended to work on the ordinary contract system, and on that alone. This correspondence however discloses that the projectors of the Carwar Railway are anxious both to construct and work the line, and that the Government of India are favourably disposed to accede to the terms offered by W. Nicol & Co., for we learn that the offer of this firm has been referred for the orders of the Secretary of State. May the line when it is constructed fare better than that other project of the same firm, the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, which Government have been induced to take over and complete.

NOTE OF THE DAY.

HERE is a delicious little bit from a contemporary whose name it is quite unnecessary to indicate.

"Political economists," instead of agreeing with our contemporary, declare what he calls the "land tax" to be no *tax* at all, but a rent. If this fund sufficed to provide for all the expenses of the administration, there would be no need to tax any one; but if it is necessary to supplement the revenue therefrom, then must we *tax* all classes alike. The agricultural class can claim no exemption on the ground that they are paying land revenue, for that, by the supposition, is not a tax at all. What would be thought of a demand on the part of tenant farmers at home, to be exempted from taxation on the ground that they paid rental for their lands? And what difference does it make, whether that rent is paid to a private landlord, as in England; or paid to the State as in India. Were the State to abandon the land revenue or rental to-morrow, the lucky holders of it would simply become the landlords in our room, and within 20 years would be living upon the rents: worse a good deal than that, they would be rack-renting the actual cultivator below them. The *Bombay Gazette* and the political economists stand at opposite poles upon the subject. It is satisfactory, however, to find that our contemporary condemns the permanent settlement.

As to our inconsistencies, the writer not having taken the trouble to point them out, we will not attempt to fathom his meaning. Perhaps he is disappointed at finding his joy over us as over "a sinner that repenteth" was somewhat premature, and that in welcoming us as a disciple into the folds of the Communism he advocates with regard to the property of the Hindu ryots, he was somewhat premature. Political economists do not say the land-tax is not a tax but rent but rather call it a tax taking the form of rent, or indeed use the two terms as commutable. We will content ourselves with quoting Mr. Macdonnell, the latest writer on the subject, whom we select, as judging from numerous quotations we have seen in our contemporary's columns, he appears to be rather a favourite of his. "In the case of the ryots of Persia and Turkey, as well as of India, rent is, in truth, of the nature of a land-tax. Again, taxes are divided into taxes on wages, on profits, and on rent. . . . . Taxes on rent fall solely on the landlord, the State becoming a co-proprietor." We might multiply passages but will not weary our readers. We have no objection to calling the land tax a rent, except that the doing so is so likely to mislead. It is the tribute the State takes in return for the benefits its Government confers, and all we contend is that it is for the public benefit that the smaller a portion of the public wealth the State takes the better, whether it be in the form of rent taken from the cultivators of the soil or any other form of taxation. If our contemporary can really see no difference between the payment of rent to a landlord or to the State and the difference it would make in the incidence of other taxation, it is hopeless to argue with him. Supposing, however, to put a case which is more analogous to the condition of the different Presidencies of India, that the rent of the peasants or farmers of Kokand was paid to the State and not to landlords, and that it could be proved that these rents were in excess of what would be the fair share of the Island towards the expenses of the empire, does he suppose any further taxation would be possible or permitted? Does he imagine, indeed, that the State would dare to levy as rent or land tax (for if paid to the State rent becomes a tax) more than that fair share? or that the farmers would submit to pay for themselves and the towns too, providing courts of justice, police, and gratuitous education for the latter? Taxes or rent, as Mr. MacDonnell says, fall solely on the landlord, and he is, except in those districts where the greater part of the land has passed into the hands of the shroffs, wretchedly poor. All we ask is that he should not be made to pay more than his proper share of the revenue of the State to the relief of those who are better able to bear taxation. We do not care to follow our contemporary into the realms of prophesy, but recommend him to read those parts of the works on political economy which treat of peasant proprietors. He will find his friends, the political economists, almost rhapsodical over the happy results of the cultivator getting the whole of his produce for himself. He will read that he becomes careful and saving, and invests the surplus capital which no grasping landlord can take as rent in improving his estate. Mr. Mill has pages of such description in which the "unearned increment" is never once spoken of. We cannot expect our contemporary to own that

many materials to the historical novelist. Nothing can be more romantic than the rise of the race, and the story of its organisation by Sivajee into a national and patriotic force which in less than a century shattered the great empire of the Moguls to pieces and was within an ace of making the Hindoos once more the supreme lords of the whole Indian Peninsula. Colonel Meadows Taylor showed himself possessed of the true instinct of a historical novelist in choosing as the time of his novel of *Tara* the eventful era in which the great founder of the Mahratta Empire was struggling for independence against the might of Aurungzebe. Those were days in which the Mahratta race was guided by a man of genius, and in which it displayed many noble qualities. Even the bare record of the brave deeds of Sivajee and his undaunted followers, as they wrested one hill fort after another from the insolvent moslem, lights up the pages of the first volume of Grant Duff's *History of the Mahrattas* with an unwonted glow; and the Scottish reader cannot but reflect how fascinating the tale of these mountaineers' fight for independence might have been made if it had engaged the pen of Sir Walter Scott, who in his *Tales of a Grand-father* has described a similar struggle by his own countrymen to recapture the fortresses held by English garrisons. The skill and daring of Randolph and the Black Douglas in taking by surprise the strong places of Stirling and Edinburgh are paralelled in Sivajee's capture of Singhur; and any one but Scotchmen will allow that the treacherous murder of Afzool Khan by the Mahratta leader, was in character, and the advantages the crime secured to the murderer, very like the assassination of the Red Comyn by him who was afterwards known as "the good King Robert" the Bruce. The Mahrattas of Sivajee's time were, then, an energetic race, with that capacity for acting greatly and on occasion stunning strongly which is most attractive to novel readers. But when the Mahrattas had once establi-hed their empire, they fell to decay as suddenly as they had risen to fortune, and their later history is but a dull catalogue of crimes unredeemed by a single virtue. The State governed by the priests and soldiers of the Peishwas had no principle of cohesion; it only existed to plunder and depopulate the country; and, in the contest it waged with the English, not a gleam of patriotism ever pierces the thick gloom of selfishness in which the chief native actors in the drama are enwrapped, and the last of the Peishwas falls without dignity as he had reigned without honour. Englishmen who remember that the Mahrattas prepared the ground which it has been our fortune to take possession of and cultivate, may study with curiosity the whole narrative of the rise and decline of a race which once seemed to have the chance of driving all foreigners out of India; but of all the dreary reading in the dreary waste of Anglo-Indian literature, there is nothing to surpass the second and third volumes of Grant Duff's History. A dull dead level of knavery is not more interesting than a similar level of virtue; and Sir Walter Scott himself would have found it almost impossible to pick suitable subjects for his canvass out of the Mahratta Court of the Bajee Rao who lost his crown and dominions at the battle of Kirkee. The author of *Pandurang Hari* (a Bombay Civil Servant named Hockley, whose memory was, Sir Bartle Frere says, famous 40 years ago in Poona for the practical jokes he used to play upon his colleagues) seems himself to have been conscious of the uninteresting nature of the materials he had to use; for, in his introduction to the novel, he says—"The Editor" (the novel is supposed to be a transcript from a native M. S.) "has tried to render the language as simple and unpretending as the original, and to give the story as he received it, neither clothed in picturesque local description, nor heated by passion, beyond that which the languid temperament of the Hindoo will sanction, for even love with him is little, if anything, more than a blind instinct. The readers must not, therefore, expect to revel in scenes of heroic or chivalric adventure; but to peruse the history of a distinguished native individual, in its *oraisemblance* and characteristic simplicity." The earlier part of the story, however, is told in a vein of irony worthy of Mr. Jonathan Wild. The hero relates, with a simplicity delightfully tinged with cynicism, his earliest efforts to get on in life, telling how he first took bribes from a poor suitor who wished to gain the favor of his master, and then robbed and murdered him to put him out of the way. Again, in Bombay, he is employed, with his own knowledge, as go-between to induce a "religious mendicant, famous for his skill in magic," to bewitch and put to death by a charm a European treasurer who had found out his chief clerk was in the habit of robbing the money chests. (To judge by a recent trial in the Bombay High Court, the manners of the natives of Bombay have not greatly altered in this respect since the days of *Pandurang Hari*.) Finally, at Poona, when he saves Sagoonah's life, and knows perfectly well that the men who had attempted to murder her were Trimbuckjee Dangla's agents, he calmly turns over in his mind the best means of using this accident to advantage, and finally resolves to personate a magician, and with the assurance of a large reward from Trimbuckjee, to accuse that worthy's rival, the Abyssinian chief of police, of the murder. This diabolical plot he deliberately carries out, secreting the girl's necklace in a pillow in the kotwall's house and so bringing the crime home to the luckless Abyssinian, who has his tongue torn out in the Peishwa's presence and is then trodden to death by an elephant. One would naturally expect an infamous scoundrel of this kind to sell Sagoonah, whom he has hidden away till the Hubshee was executed to the highest bidder and afterwards set himself up in business with his blood-money as an honest saucar. But, in the second half of the book, Pandurang, to the reader's great surprise, becomes the model hero of an ordinary English novel. This Mahratta hero, with whom, be it remembered "love itself is nothing better than a blind instinct," becomes the passionate and chivalrous lover of Sagoonah, and ultimately he also appears in the characters of a devoted son and a fearless soldier. This metamorphosis is quite unaccountable, and it deprives the book of the credit for *oraisemblance* which the author claims for it. On the other hand, the adventures of the hero himself and of other characters in the book are related with great fidelity and spirit; and the whole story of Pandurang's doings at Poona is told with such admirable minuteness of detail, while the scheme of fastening the charge of murder on the wrong man is so unimaginable and so impossible of execution by any one but a Hindoo, that it seems probable the author must have founded this part of his narrative on a real event of native life. The story of Fuzl Khan, the Pindari, who began life as a *gamin* in Broach, where his mother sold kabobs, is full of diverting incidents, and the introduction of this character and of the inquisitive ass-driver who worries Pandurang, supplies a comic element which the author might have developed to the great delight of his readers, if he had not been misled by ambition into trying to write a serious novel. The reception by Pandurang Hari, after he is proclaimed Crown Prince of Sattara, of his old companion Fuzl Khan, who comes to wait upon him sanguine of being provided for during the rest of his life, has a touch of the humour of that famous scene in which the newly crowned Harry the Fifth snubs and discards poor Falstaff.

Altogether, though the story drags tediously at times in the second volume, the novel is worth reading for the variety of the adventures it records, and there could be no better testimony than that of Sir Bartle Frere to the exactness of its descriptions of native life and manners in Western India and the Deccan sixty years ago. Perhaps some persons will be inclined to dispute the soundness of Sir Bartle's opinion that education has entirely changed the character of the Mahrattas and enabled the present generation to recover all the virtues of their forefathers. Sir Bartle protests vigorously in his Introduction against the disparaging estimate of the native character formed by the author, and stated by him in *his* Introduction with in a plainness of speech which seems almost uncouth in these optimist days, when the regeneration of India is commonly spoken of as already accomplished. Speaking of the optimists of his own time, Mr. Hockley says:—"Hindoo simplicity of character has been praised and the virtue of the women held up as a model to the world (not regarding its powerful protection under a reign of castes); and a picture has been drawn, such as the world never yet saw, and never will see, of a pure, virtuous, open, generous people, inhabiting a country governed for ages by the most despotic barbarians, ground into the dust by a host of lesser native officials, and steeped in the most deplorable ignorance and superstition. Meanness, cunning, cowardice, and self-interest, are almost necessary, under such a system, to carry on existence, and these have been their resources, accordingly, for ages. The free mountain peasant of Switzerland is the pure and simple man, because he may live without the necessity of a recourse to such vices: the Hindoo never can. If the European who has been deeply conversant with the Hindoo character in all situations, were to speak out, he would confess that the apparently simplicity and humility of the Brahmin is a garb of hypocrisy, to look well among the people, and carry on his influence; but that he is, in reality, selfish, vicious, and intent only on blinding the credulous to his own ends. Let the Hindoo be seen at variance with his neighbour, or in any situation where his hatred is excited, and he will be found relentless in his anger and cowardly in his revenge. Watch him at a moment when he has a chance of turning a single rupee, by almost any means, and let it be said if his disregard of all but his object, his meanness and duplicity in pursuing it, can be exceeded. Nevertheless, in a country where the law has so long been that of the strongest, it must be granted that the want of morality and principle is no great phenomenon. Englishmen who have written so much in favour of the natives, it may be boldly pronounced, never mingled in situations where their private contests and private conduct with each other could be clearly observed. The editor went amongst them prejudiced in their favour;—a few years undeceived him. From the rajah to the ryot, with the intermediate grades, they are ungrateful, invidious, cowardly, unfaithful, revengeful." Sir Bartle Frere remarks that even Mr. Hockley, however, had his *one* good native, whom he quotes as "The bright exception to the sweeping condemnation which he passes on the general mass of his native acquaintances"; but it may be retorted that Sir Bartle himself, by vouching for the accuracy of Pandurang Hari as a photograph of native life, himself endorses this sweeping condemnation. Nor have we far to go to see that Mr. Hockley could not have been far wrong in his judgment. Education may have done wonders in some parts of British India, though it is doubtful if education can really change the character of any nation that does not possess political freedom. Pandurang Hari could not now, for instance, as everybody knows, truthfully describe the Parsees as "very fine men; ingenious and enterprising, but extravagant, fraudulent, and the most abominable liars in India, or second only to the Mahrattas"; nor could he justly accuse them of maintaining an artificial reputation for virtue by paying bribes to the police to any amount "to prevent any of their caste being disgraced." But in native States the character of the people is probably much what it was at the beginning of this century. At all events, it is curious that the evils of a disputed succession, which Mr. Hockley chose to show to what lengths natives will go in intrigues and crimes, are quite familiar to this generation. The Baroda scandals and the recent repudiation by Scindhia of his adopted heir, were illustrations of the spirit of native society as striking as any that can be found in the records of bygone days.

J. M. M.

EAST INDIA FINANCE COMMITTEE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, MARCH 25.

(SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

At the meeting of the Committee to-day, Sir Charles Wingfield, one of the members of the Committee, was examined. He offered himself for examination in consequence of some remarks which had been made by Sir Charles Trevelyan in relation to the local assessments in Oudh. Mr. Ayrton presided.

Sir Charles Wingfield, in reply to the Chairman, said he had been Chief Commissioner in Oudh.

The Chairman—Can you state to the Committee the steps which were taken to impose additional local cesses in Oudh?—Perhaps I had better state first the instructions at the time before the settlement was commenced in relation to the levying of cesses in Oudh. The instructions state that the Government demand will be fixed at 51½ per cent. of the rental, and that Government would not interfere in any way with the payments to the police and to the village accountants, but that these functionaries should continue to be remunerated as they had been from time immemorial by the villagers. For the police the villagers were required to set aside three acres of land besides their customary dues, and the reason I gave for not interfering with the village accountants was that the substitution of cash salaries is extremely distasteful to the people themselves. Then as to the remaining funds, there were road, school, and district post cesses. The Government demand is viewed with much suspicion by the people, and the Chief Commissioner recommended that all local cesses shall be included in the Government demand. My object was to give the proprietors of land security that the cesses would not be raised during the currency of the settlement, which is for thirty years. When the assessment of the estate is fixed, a contract is drawn up and signed by the proprietors and Government officer, in which the terms are defined and the payment fixed. As the demand of the State was here fixed for thirty years and all cesses were included in that demand, the cesses were also fixed for thirty years, and to raise them before the termination of the contract is, in my opinion, to modify the terms of these contracts. I am aware that before the Act of 1871 was passed which authorised the levying of 2½ per cent. additional from the proprietors of land, the consent of the talookdars to double the cesses was obtained, but I also know very well that though such consent is voluntarily given, it is obtained through administrative pressure and by the fear of promoting the worst measures by resisting demands made by the Chief Commissioner in that way. I think it is not a dignified course for the stronger party to a contract to ask the weaker party to agree to the modification of a contract which dissatisfies them. But even assuming that the consent was voluntarily given to double the cess, still one-third of the soil of Oudh is owned by peasant proprietors, and their consent was never asked to the modification of the contract, and it was modified without the slightest reference to them. Now, I wish to give to land owners security that the amount of cesses should not be exceeded by the amount agreed on at the settlement.

The Chairman—Did you make any remonstrance?—I did, but I cannot recollect at this moment whether I sent it to the Secretary of State or to Sir Robert Montgomery with a request to bring it before the Council.

Did you get any acknowledgment?—No. That is all I have to say with reference to the local cesses in Oudh. In the examination of Mr. Harrison I said that the imposing a road cess in Bombay after the settlement was an act which had been disapproved of by Sir Charles Wood and declared by Sir John Lawrence to be a breach of faith. I took that from a Parliamentary return. I have referred to it again, and I find the statement is in a minute by Sir Frederick Halliday. I am not going to allude to that question, Sir Frederick Halliday's minute was written in 1870, and it remains to be seen whether the people will fulfil Sir John Lawrence's expectations and declare it a breach of faith.

The Chairman—You have called it a contract. Is it a contract in the proper sense of the word?—Yes, because you take an obligation from the tenant to pay a certain sum.

Is not the land revenue subject to the same regulations as the other revenue?—It is so far regarded as a contract that nobody has ever asserted that you can increase the demand.

But is not the road cess a cess which is levied for a purpose different from that of the land revenue?—Yes; but in the case I have given you in Oudh it is incorporated in the Government demand.

Then do I understand it is your opinion that the Government has entered into an engagement, on the one hand, to accept a certain sum in the name of cess, and that they, on the other, have accepted the duty or responsibility of doing a certain thing to the land; or do you consider that they are exempted or precluded from doing everything in reference to the land?—No; but we fixed the cess at the settlement of the land revenue.

In that case then duty would be prescribed by the limits of the cess?—Yes.

Then you think that they should not do anything beyond the limit of that cess?—Certainly, I think the maintenance of the public faith is of more importance than giving some works done.

Then is it your opinion that if there is no road for getting rid of the produce the Government has put itself in the position of doing nothing?—The Government has supposed that 2½ per cent. would be sufficient to enable it to do all that was necessary, and it must be remembered that it was an act of the Government itself by its decentralisation scheme which created the deficiency.

But under native governments works have been carried out by forced labour?—I do not think that native governments have carried out works of district utility by forced labour. If they wished to make a bridge over a river I do not say they would not use forced labour, paying for it of course. What was done by native governments is no authority for us.

It is your view that nothing will be done except with the spontaneous benevolences of the people, each person expressing himself and giving as much as he thinks fit?—Certainly.

Do you think that the proceedings of the Government in this respect have been politic or impolitic?—I think they are decidedly impolitic, because to shake public feeling and to make people think that Government is grasping and overreaching and does not abide by its deliberate engagement is injurious to the country.

Mr. Fawcett—If it had not been for this decentralisation scheme, which virtually deprived the local Government of £350,000, a great part of the necessity of imposing these new cesses in Oudh would not have existed?—I understand that the decentralisation scheme has reduced the grant in Oudh by £15,000, and in the decentralisation order you will find it mentioned that the deficit has been met by the local Governments, and they refer to the local taxation which is now being introduced.

At all events you agree with the view that the imperial Government, in order to raise £350,000 by local taxation, imposed this necessity upon local Governments?—Yes, it is the act of the Government of India which has led to the necessity of imposing new cesses as local taxation.

In reply to Sir David Wedderburn,

Sir Charles Wingfield said that a great deal of fuss had been made about this decentralisation order which it was not worth, as the services which had been transferred had not been nominally under the control of the Imperial Government.

Mr. Beach—As there is no limit fixed for local taxation in future, does it not create a feeling of uncertainty in the minds of the public?—I cannot conceive anything more likely to disturb the public mind than this system of novel and discretionary taxation at the will of the Government.

What would be the interpretation in the mind of the natives of the expression "exigencies of the State?"—They would attach the widest significance to the term.

Mr. Dickinson—These local cesses are only intended to lead to local expenditure?

The Chairman (interposing)—The Act goes the other way. The Act gives a specific sum, and they are assigned a specific expenditure equal to that sum.

Mr. Dickinson—As I understand it, in the municipalities and districts where there is a local expenditure under local authority, there must be local taxation to meet the expenditure?

Sir Charles Wingfield—Yes, and all these different taxes are for local purposes.

Mr. Dickinson—The expenditure is taxation?—They will not levy more money than they want to spend.

Local expenditure limits local taxation?—Yes.

Local expenditure is dependent on the local will; in all district municipalities and districts where there is local taxation, there is a local body to control the expenditure?—I am not prepared to say how far the formation of local bodies has gone on. To the best of my belief they are Government nominees, and I fancy the collector of the district, who directs and rules everything. That was so in the districts. In some of the larger towns there are municipalities, but the district funds are in the hands of a local committee, and that committee was in the hands of Government for all practical purposes.

Then your objection is rather to the constitution of the spending body than to the system of allowing taxation for local purposes?—There is a great difference between a people voluntarily taxing themselves and having a tax imposed upon them by executive authority.

Take for instance a municipality like Bombay; do you consider there is sufficient check on expenditure?—I do not know that. There is a grievance against the Municipal Commissioner for the way in which he treated the Municipality of Bombay; and I do not think the Municipality is elected in Bombay.

The Chairman—It is a magistracy.

Sir Charles Wingfield—So it is in Calcutta. It is the Justices of the Peace. I may remark that when the Bombay Act was under discussion it was stated that 700,000 would be brought under taxation in the presidency of Bombay alone by the local income-tax, whereas by the imperial income tax I do not think that more than one million of people were taxed throughout the whole of India.

Mr. Candlish—Will the making of roads for the conveyance of produce add to the value of the land?—I cannot say it would appreciably add to the value of the land. The money would be well spent.

Would not every increase of intercommunication add to the value of the land?—Certainly, if you assume a country destitute of roads, your proceeding to make some would have an effect that would be felt. But any very sensible increase not to be expected. There have been authorities in India, and no less eminent an authority than Sir Charles Metcalfe, who have been against road-making. Sir Charles Metcalfe held that the native roads were quite sufficient.

Are there any other instances in which the cesses have been increased in the same way as did Oudh?—Yes in the N. W. Provinces a cess has been imposed on the owners of land for roads and other purposes. In the Punjab a similar cess has been raised.

Has that led to complaint?—I never knew a man who was willing to pay more than he was bound to pay. I know that what was called voluntary consent is a farce.

Sir Thomas Bazley—When you speak of the proprietors in Oudh do you mean the talookdars?—I mean any body who is the owner of land. I draw no distinction between the great and the little proprietors.

Mr. J. B. Smith—Is forced labour which was common before this alteration was made abandoned?—It has been abandoned; but an Act was passed in the Punjab the other day authorising the use of forced labour for the making of a canal.

I am speaking however of Oudh?—We never had recourse to forced labour there except in pressing the conveyance of troops.

Has it not been the custom in Oudh to have recourse to forced labour to make roads?—There is a duty by the common law in India to keep the village roads in repair. It would be necessary if a king made his progress through the country that the zemindars should keep them in order.

That was the custom of the country?—Yes.

And that custom has been abolished?—No. It was considered that the road cess was in lieu of that duty.

Then in the settlement of the land revenue there was no clause abolishing forced labour?—It has been always contrary to our principles.

There was nothing in the settlement which prevented the employment of forced labour if it became necessary?—The whole principle of our Government and practice has been against forced labour.

We are not speaking of general policy and practise, but of this individual case?—When we bring a country under British rule we apply British principles to its administration.

Well if we apply British principles in abolishing forced labour, may we not apply British principles in the levying cesses?—So you did.

Is there any reasonable ground of complaint in the levying of these cesses, seeing that they are levied for the benefit of those by whom they are paid?—There is no ground of complaint against levying cesses at the time of the settlement, but the ground of complaint is that we have doubled the cess. Government is taking twice as much as was agreed upon.

But in doubling the cess Government has abolished forced labour?—The British Government may as well take credit for abolishing slavery.

Is there any analogy between the two?—They are both repugnant to the spirit of this country.

It is not so long since forced labour was abolished?—I was not aware of that.

The Chairman—Mr. Smith refers to statute labour.

Mr. Smith—And in lieu of that we levied highway rates.—My position is that there is injustice in levying a higher road cess than you had have agreed to levy; after having given notice to levy a given amount for a given time you ought not to go and break that engagement by levying a larger amount. That is the simple point. When you have made a compact, abide by it. You may regret that you did not levy a larger amount, but having made the contract you must abide by it. You committed forced labour for a money payment.

How do you prove that?—That was the object of your having a road cess. The right of levying a road cess was that zemindars and landholders were bound to repair the roads.

In reply to Lord E. Fitzmaurice—If you think the amount stipulated at last settlement was not enough, then double it or treble it at the next settlement, but not before.

Do your remarks apply only to Oudh?—They apply to the N. W. Provinces and to the Punjab and wherever the settlement has been departed from.

(To be continued.)

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. GOLCONDA, 1,909 tons, Captain S. D. Shallard, will sail to-day for England, with the English mail and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Lieutenant F. C. Clark.	Mr. Young.
Mr. H. E. F. Keelan.	Mr. J. King.
Mr. King.	Major and Mrs. Scovell.
Mr. Henry Cook.	Staff Asst. Surg. Maclean.
Dr. McLeod.	Mr. Beaumont.
Lieutenant R. N. Thornton.	Miss Maclean.

FOR BRINDISI.

Dr. G. VansAgnew.	Mr. Amhurst.
Mr. Kranisaar.	Mr. De Satge.
Captain Loch.	Mr. Pilliologus.
Captain Campbell.	Mr. LaGrave.

FOR VENICE.

Major General, Mrs., and Miss Reade.	Captain C. J. Anderson.
Mr. H. Maxwell.	Mr. R. W. E. Greea.
Mr. H. Wilson.	Mr. Boulnois.
Mr. Jeremiah Lyon.	The Hon. Capt. C. A. Sim.
The Hon. Col. Kennedy.	Mr. Framjee R. Vicajee.
Mr. Beaumbech.	Sir H. Wake.
Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Smith and infant.	Mr. F. Lovett.
	Colonel and Mrs. Morris.
	Mr. W. F. Male.

FOR SUEZ.

Mr. W. H. White.	Mr. Anderson.
Count. Sierszkowski.	Two Government Trigonometrical Survey men.
Col. and Mrs. Macpherson, and child.	

According to a Cretan correspondent of the *Levant Times*, an antique statue of Venus had been found near the village of Iuis.

Mr. Laurence Oliphant has resigned the post of Paris correspondent of the *Times*, and is about to return to the community of Harrisites in America.

The *Glasgow Mail* states that a young sailor, falling from the mast of his ship at Ardrossan, saved himself by grasping a rope with his teeth as he fell. The effort lost him two teeth but saved his life.

Mr. George Smith telegraphs to the *Daily Telegraph* from Mousoul—where he is prosecuting his search for Assyrian records—the intelligence that, having been permitted by the Turkish Government to commence operations, he has already made several discoveries, and has written and despatched some long letters.

That was a good, though rather a severe pun, which was made by a student in a theological seminary (and he was not one of the brightest of the class, either) when he asked "Why is Prof.——the greatest revivalist of the age?" and, on all "giving it up," said, "because at the end of every sermon there is a great awakening."

THE CARWAR RAILWAY PROJECT.

No. 179 of 1873.—Railway Department.

From the Secretary to the Government of Bombay; to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,—With reference to correspondence (Bombay Government No. 906, dated 9th August 1872; Government of India No 1062, S. R., dated 3rd August 1872; Government of India No. 1378-80, S. R, dated 24th September 1872 Government of India No. 1411 S. R., dated 3rd October 1872; Government of India No. 1461, S. R., dated 9th October 1872; Government of India, No. 62, S. R., dated 11th November 1872; Government of India No. A., S. R., dated 27th August 1872; and Government of Madras to Government of India, No. 2458, dated 18th October 1872) I am directed to submit the report of the committee convened in accordance with the instructions of the Government of India to consider and report upon the subject of railway communication in the Southern Mahratta Country, and especially on the scheme for a railway to connect the cotton districts with the Port of Carwar. I am also directed to submit a copy of the resolution passed with reference to this report by the Bombay Government, and to offer the following remarks.

2. The committee have gone very carefully into the items of Mr. Shaw's estimate for the construction of the railway, and have added about 35 per cent., made up partly of increases in quantities and rates of work, and partly of items omitted, such as preliminary expenses and survey (3 lacs), landing wharf and siding for railway materials (1 lac), and interest on capital during construction (9 lacs). The committee have also suggested the addition of 2½ lacs to the total thus obtained for improvements to the port of Carwar, the total expenditure required being, according to their estimate, about 113½ lacs.

3. In my letter No. 1426, dated 21st November 1871, placing the Carwar Railway project before the Government of India, certain deficiencies in Mr. Shaw's original estimate were pointed out, and 10 lacs were put down for improvements to the port of Carwar, the total expenditure required being given as about 100 lacs or a million sterling. This did not include interest on capital during construction, which it has not hitherto been usual to include in estimates submitted to the Government of India, so that the committee's estimates for the entire scheme exceeds the estimate of this Government submitted in 1871 by 3½ per cent. only—the increase in the price of iron, which has meanwhile gone up considerably, nearly accounting for the difference. I am directed to call attention to these figures, as it has been made a charge in some quarters against this Government, that they misled the Government of India into expressing approval of the project by a fallacious estimate of probable outlay involved.

4. In the same letter calculations were made of the probable revenue, based on returns submitted with Colonel Trevor's report No. 2781 A., dated 29th September 1869 but the returns thence deduced were expressly stated, para. 7, to be a *maximum* estimate. The calculations of the committee, on the other hand, have been most cautiously and carefully framed, and may fairly be regarded as *minimum*. They represent that which, according to the committee's view, may be safely reckoned on; and the mode in which the committee have arrived at their conclusions is so clearly detailed, that it would be only repetition to state their arguments.

5. It is true that both as regards capital expenditure and revenue, many unexpected circumstances may arise to disturb calculations, but as far as it is possible to foresee in such a case as this, it may be assumed that the railway will not cost more than the committee think it will, and that it will earn the revenue they calculate upon. There is a difference of opinion in the committee as to the percentage which the working expenses are likely to bear to the receipts. The arguments employed on both sides are given at pages 6 and 7 of the report, and cannot be more concisely stated; but I am to point out that one argument of considerable weight in support of the lower estimate of working expenses was not alluded to by Colonel Hancock or the majority who concurred in his views, viz., the saving likely to result from the adoption of the metre gauge with stock expressly designed to give a minimum proportion of dead to paying load. The calculations before the committee (with the exception of Mr. Forde's) were drawn from experience gained on lines on the broad gauge on which the rolling stock gives results which are admitted on all sides to be unsatisfactory in this respect; one of the most important questions at the present time being how to improve the designs so as to overcome this defect. With lighter stock and a low rate of speed, wear and tear and cost of maintenance will also be less, and this has not been taken into account in the calculations.

6. This Government, I am to state, concur in the committee's view that no extensive works need be undertaken in the Carwar harbour at present. With the minor improvements recommended by the committee it will probably be quite equal to what will be required of it for some years after the railway is made.

7. The general advantages which the committee allude to as likely to attend the construction of this line, are those which would attend any improved system of communication in a rich country imperfectly provided with such communication, and include both military and political considerations; and it is not necessary to refer at length to what the committee in their 72nd para. term "indirect" advantages (though these might properly be included under the "direct" advantages), which would, however, weigh greatly to turn the scale in favour of the scheme even if in other respects the case were a doubtful one; but I am to state that in the opinion of this Government the considerations advanced in your letter No. 1062 of the 3rd August last, more especially in the 6th para., have very great force. It cannot but be for the interests of the country generally to open up another efficient port on the coast of Western India, now so destitute of harbour accommodation, in easy communication with the interior; and it is clear, as the Government of India observe, that when all the projected branches and feeders of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway are at work, the system of communication wholly dependent on that line will be very large, while its efficiency depends upon the successful and uninterrupted working of the Ghaut incline, which must always regulate and limit the amount of traffic that can be dealt with.

8. After again considering the question in all its bearings, this Government, as stated in their resolution, desire to support most strongly the construction of the line from Carwar to Bellary with a branch to Bunkapore as commended by the committee. Extending the line to Bellary will meet the objections urged against the Carwar Railway on the ground of the uncertainty of communication by that route during the monsoon, will to a certain extent satisfy all parties concerned in the trade of the Southern Mahratta Country, and will ensure a regular traffic to the line throughout the year."

9. As intimately bearing on the question of the construction of this line, I am directed to submit an offer made by Messrs. Nicol and Co. of Bombay to undertake the line from Carwar to Gudduck with the aid of certain capitalists in the manner described in their letters dated 21st September and 16th October 1872, and 18th January 1873, which sufficiently explain the nature of their scheme.

10. Messrs. Nicol and Co. have since informed this Government that the matter as now put involves only a question of principle, and that if the principle be accepted, the details can be modified to suit the views of Government; and further, that they would be prepared to agree to the same amount of control and supervision as regards construction and working as is exercised by Government in the case of the guaranteed lines; and to the general terms of the contract with the guaranteed railway companies as far as applicable.

11. It appears to this Government that there would be many advantages in accepting Messrs. Nicol and Co.'s proposals (provided they will undertake the whole line to Bellary) instead of Government themselves constructing the railway as a State line. Applying the minimum calculation of net earnings given by the minority of the committee, namely 3·63 per cent. on a capital of 110 lacs, it would be about a hundred years before the guarantee fund of 10 lacs to be deposited under Messrs. Nicol and Co.'s scheme would be exhausted by withdrawals to make up the normal rate of 4 per cent. Thus Government would be practically secured against loss on account of interest in consideration of foregoing the prospect of direct benefit in surplus revenue; but the chief advantage would be, that should the scheme be successful in this instance and profitable to the promoters, it will be followed by numerous similar applications, and thus the object may be attained which Government have hitherto endeavoured unsuccessfully to [illegible], of directly inducing native capitalists to invest in railway enterprise in India. Should the Government of India be disposed to think favourably of the plan, Messrs. Nicol and Co. might be desired to submit the details alluded to in their first letter, and a draft agreement might be drawn up for approval.—I have, &c.,

(?)

Colonel, R. E., Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, February 5th, 1873.

RELIGIOUS NEUTRALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—"Religious neutrality" is one of the wonders of the age. The *Bombay Guardian* describes the neutrality of the Educational Department to be "like the perpendicularity of the tower of Pisa," and one "T. B. K." in the *Times of India* is dreadfully angry that this perpendicularity should be called in question or made fun of; accordingly, he explains. But his explanation requires a good deal of further explanation to establish the perpendicularity without a kink in it.

The "religious neutrality" of anybody might mean no religion at all, or it might mean a religion of adaptation, a moveable, shifting, seasonal religion. The explanation of "T. B. K." does not go far enough. Does religious neutrality in education mean that the teachers of native youth have hung up their religion along with their cloaks in the school verandahs; or that having a vital religion within them, they have sworn on their pay abstracts to dissimulate and pretend that they are indifferent to vital religion? Does religious neutrality mean that there is no truth in religion, and that therefore it should be shunned or smothered? or if there is truth in it what kind of *education* is that which is imparted without truth? Is all truth religion? The sun in the heavens is God's, and He makes it run its course. Does religious neutrality prevent the teacher teaching anything about the sun? And so on throughout God's universe. Let "T. B. K." tell us precisely how far teaching may be carried without impinging upon religion. Is the explanation of "T. B. K." anything at all except a thrust at Christianity? If there were no Christianity in the world, should we ever have heard a word about religious neutrality?

"Religious neutrality" looks so much like an illogical conceit, that I am not surprised when the *Bombay Guardian* cast its eye along the Pisa tower built up by the Educational Department it found a very extraordinary and unarchitectural kind of

PERPENDICULARITY.

THE TURF DISPUTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As you seem to be of opinion that the letter signed "Lottery," which appeared in your issue of the 14th instant, requires that I should enter into an explanation regarding the claim preferred by me to the stable lottery on the 2nd Dealers' Plate, I beg to state that I shall be truly happy to do so provided the writer will publish his own name as publicly as he has been good enough to parade mine then, but not till then, shall I think it necessary to enter into a justification of my having preferred the said claim, which was given against me by a majority of the stewards.—I am, &c.,

J. H. HENDERSON.

Camp, Poona Districts, 17th April.

A SUGGESTION TO H. M.'s JUSTICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—From the published list of business to be brought before H. M.'s Justices of the Peace, at their meeting on the 22nd instant, I perceive that there are applications for the appointments of Health Officer and Executive Engineer to the Municipality. If I may be permitted, I would suggest that the filling up of these appointments be left to the Town Council, or, if it is necessary to make the appointments before the new Act comes into operation, that H. M.'s Justices *advertise* the appointments. There are several duly qualified medical officers and civil engineers who would come forward as candidates, but who now keep back from a sense of self-respect, because it is not known that these appointments are really vacant.

If good and efficient men are to be had, why not get them.

19th April. A RATEP YER.

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

UMBALLA, 16TH APRIL.

The railway authorities having been successful in getting the Rajpoora stationmaster convicted, thought they could not do less than prosecute the man on the opposite side, viz., the guard of the goods train, into which the mail train ran near Sirhind, and so on Monday he was tried before the Commissioner and a special jury. The only charge made against the man was that he did not place his "fog signals" at the regulation distance from the spot where his train had broken down. The defence was skilfully conducted by Mr. Ludlum, and after hearing the evidence on both sides, the jury did not hesitate to pronounce a verdict of "not guilty."

Lord Northbrook arrived here this morning at 10 A.M. precisely, the Viceregal train being half an hour behind the time at which it was expected to arrive. The 72nd Highlanders furnished a guard of honour, with band and colours. The guard was drawn up on the right front of the railway station, near the entrance, and formed a lane of sentries at five paces interval, from the railway carriage to the carriage in waiting to convey the Viceroy to Lumley's Hotel. A squadron of the 11th Hussars was drawn up in front of the guard of honour and escorted the Viceroy to the hotel. Four guns belonging to the F Brigade R. H. A. were drawn up on the right of the station, and on the arrival of the train a royal salute was fired. The 32nd N. I. were drawn up, lining the road on either side, from the guard of honour, up the trunk road, and the 15th B. C. lined the road from the Grand Trunk to the hotel. The whole of the officers at present in the garrison were present at the railway station in full dress. Altogether the spectacle formed a most imposing one. His Lordship proceeds on his journey this evening.

BOMBAY.

Her Majesty's tug-boat Dagmar was hauled into the Upper Duncan Dock on Saturday last to undergo certain repairs.

Municipal Fines.—On Friday the Senior Magistrate disposed of a number of municipal cases, and the fines inflicted amounted to Rs. 120.

Girgaum Police Court Poor Box.—The Second Magistrate of Police acknowledges with thanks the receipt of rupees twenty, contributed by a resident of Breach Candy Road to the above fund.

Inquest.—On Friday an adjourned inquest was held at Dr. Hewlett's office on the body of a new born child that was found in a dust-bin on the 11th inst. The jury found that the death was due to natural causes.

The Third Magistracy.—We understand that Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee will resume charge of his office as Third Magistrate of Police from 1st June next, and that Mr. Nana Morojee will revert to his former appointment in the Mofussil.

The Nawab of Joonaghud and Marriage Expenses.—It is said that H. H. the Nawab of Joonaghud has set apart nearly five lacs of rupees to spend on the occasion of the marriage of his son, which is to take place in a few days.

Burglary.—Dadabhoy Nowrojee, a liquor shop keeper, has reported to the police that some person entered his shop on the Gowala Tank Road on Friday night, and stole therefrom about Rs. 72 in cash and three currency notes for Rs. 10 each.

Assault.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday a Mahomedan named Shaik Adam Shaik Ebram was charged with assaulting one Rama Jugoojee. The case was tried before the Senior Magistrate, who convicted the defendant and fined him five rupees.

Mr. Dajee Sahib Sholay, brother-in-law of His Highness Mulharao, the Gaekwar of Baroda, arrived in Bombay yesterday per steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, from Ratnagherry, with 125 followers. He has taken up his residence in the family residence of the Hon. Narayen Wassodew, on the Kalbadevie Road.

Furious Driving.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, before the Senior Magistrate, a Hindoo shopkeeper by name Govindjee Mooljee was charged with driving a vehicle on the Queen's Road in a rash and negligent manner. The magistrate fined him Rs. 20, and warned him.

Sudden Death.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Friday at Parsee Wady concerning the death of a Parsee woman named Heerabaee. It appears that the woman left her house about three months ago and returned on Thursday, when she died suddenly. The enquiry stands adjourned till Tuesday next.

The Antares v. the Augusta.—An application was made in Chambers on Thursday, before Mr. Justice Green, for the plaintiffs to give security for the costs of the suit. The motion was unopposed by the plaintiffs, they having agreed to give security for Rs. 1,000. The Judge fixed the amount of security to be given at Rs. 1,500. The case will come on for hearing on Tuesday next.

Suicide.—An adjourned inquest was held on Friday at the office of Dr. Hewlett, Coroner, concerning the death of one Marootee Koudapa, who was suddenly taken ill while on a visit to his friends at Nagpada. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he died shortly after admission. The jury found that the man had committed suicide by taking a poisonous dose of opium.

Theft of Weights.—Mahomed Shaboodeen, a noted thief, was on Saturday charged before Mr. Connon with stealing four weights, belonging to one Jacob Jumal; and Jewbace, woman, and Ramjee Purdhan with receiving the aforesaid property, knowing it to have been stolen. The prisoners were convicted, and the first was sentenced to receive

ground at 1 P.M. I cannot, and could not, infer from the above that the land was not in the occupancy of Coorjee Pragjee. I did not infer that. I did not know who the ground belonged to, and could not infer. I do not now know who it belongs to.

The Magistrate—No use getting into any arguments.

Witness continued—This is the first time in my experience that I received such an order. I did not ask the Commissioner for a written order because it was a novel one. I don't remember whether the Commissioner said Mr. Arthur Peile was apprehensive of a disturbance. He may have said so. The hour mentioned to me was 1 o'clock. I was not there quite punctually. I did not know the exact position of the ground. I did not afterwards ask any one to whom the ground belonged, nor did I think it my duty to ask. I did consider it was my duty to see that no breach of the peace occurred whilst these parties were taking possession of the ground. None of the Carwas told me that the ground was in their possession. The proceedings of the parties gave me an idea that they were measuring land for the purpose of building. I did not know whether or not they had previous possession; but from what Mr. Souter told me I understood that Coorjee Pragjee was going to occupy and build upon the ground. I cannot say that Coorjee Pragjee and Jacob Jumal would have asked for the interference of the police if the ground had been in their possession. I cannot offer an opinion. I understood from my native subordinates that the Parsees or Parsee Punchayet, the latter probably, laid some claim to the ground. The Commissioner did not tell me that the Parsee Punchayet laid any claim to the ground. I did not see the first prisoner on the ground on the 3rd April. It did not strike me at the time as strange that a Hindu and a Mussulman should be claimants of ground near the Towers of Silence. I don't know who the whole land lying around and contiguous to the Towers of Silence belongs to. My idea of a breach of the peace is one or more parties quarrelling with other parties. On the 3rd April there was only one party, and hence there was no breach of the peace. I cannot say whether there is any grass growing at the Towers of Silence or on Malabar Hill. On the morning of the 4th there was a serious disturbance. I do not consider this riot occurred in consequence of Coorjee Pragjee and Jacob Jumal taking possession of the ground: the building of the huts by them caused it. (Explains the answer.) The building of the huts caused the pulling down of them. I don't say the building of the huts was the cause of the disturbance. The huts were built; and the disturbance was the pulling down of them.

The Magistrate—Mr. Jefferson, put your questions and allow the witness time to answer them, and the answer to be taken down.

Mr. Jefferson—My question is, what was the cause of the disturbance? Mr. Brown has been a most straightforward witness hitherto; and I hope he will give a straightforward answer.

Witness continued—I cannot say whether the building of the huts had anything to do with the disturbance. I think the real cause of the disturbance was the people who collected them there. I don't know what the cause of the disturbance was. In addition to the disturbance caused by the pulling down of the huts, a man attempted to assault me and a sepoy, while three of Coorjee's men complained, I was told, of being assaulted; and a boy had a cut upon his face. I did not see a single man struck either with a stick or with the hand. I am not aware the Commissioner took any interest in the matter except to preserve the peace. I have given my jemadar orders to be very particular in seeing that no breach of the peace occurs at the place. I do not know that there were on the ground this morning ten Cabooleees and twenty Purdasees. I do not know how many policemen are stationed there still. There was no difficulty in taking the men into custody; they made no resistance whatever. Before the men were arrested, no attempt was made to ascertain the names and addresses of those who were inside. I do not know that prisoner Cowasjee Manockjee was handcuffed. I do not know that he is worth seven or eight lacs of rupees.

Mr. Jefferson—You know I live on Malabar Hill?

Mr. Brown—Yes, I think you do.

Mr. Jefferson—If on my going home one evening, I find a tent pitched and a hut built in my compound, and some men in charge of them, would I not be justified in pulling them down and putting the men out?

Mr. Brown—I cannot say. It is an unfair question to ask.

Mr. Ferguson—Mr. Jefferson as a lawyer ought to be able to answer the question himself. It is a legal question.

The Magistrate—I cannot allow the question to be put.

Mr. Jefferson—I think it is a plain question, and the witness may answer it, if he chooses. Will your Worship take a note of my objection?

The Magistrate—I don't allow the question to be put. It appears to be irrelevant.

Mr. Jefferson—Do I understand your Worship to refuse to take a note of my objection?

The Magistrate—Mr. Jefferson must know that this is a preliminary enquiry, and that if a *prima facie* case is made out, I will commit it to the Sessions.

Mr. Jefferson—And your Worship will not commit it if we succeed in shewing, as I am trying to do, that it was in consequence of the most unjustifiable taking possession of our ground by those men, that we pulled down the huts; and we were justified in pulling them down.

Mr. Ferguson—That is a legal question. Mr. Jefferson forgets that the charge is that of rioting.

The matter dropped here, and Mr. Chalk commenced to cross-examine Mr. Brown.

Cross-examined by Mr. Chalk—I cannot say that the materials of which the huts were built were similar to the sticks composing the bundle in Court. I do not think the huts could have been pulled down by a few men in half an hour. There was no one on the ground except the police, who were not taking any active part. I believe there were no spectators. I did not observe that a great portion of the ground was actually under cultivation. When Mr. Souter came, the little gate in the wall was broken open. There was no demand made to my knowledge to open the gate.

Mr. Chalk—How far is the little gate from the main entrance on the other side?

Mr. Brown—It is a long way off. I have not measured the distance.

Mr. Chalk—How much time would it take to go from the small gate to the main entrance?

Mr. Brown—I cannot say.

The Magistrate—I cannot see the importance of the question.

Mr. Chalk—Our case is that the disturbance was caused by the police themselves. The Commissioner directed the door to be broken open instead of going by the principal entrance.

The Magistrate—That was after the affray.

Mr. Chalk said his Worship would remember that he represented fifty-eight defendants, and they would have to be identified. He had an object in putting the question and to see how far the witness could be relied upon as to his identification of the learned gentleman's clients.

The Magistrate—I myself know the distance well between the large gate and the small gate. Will not that do?

Mr. Chalk said he must mention that he and those who were associated with him for the defence were trying to prevent the case going further than this Court; and in order to do so, they would find it necessary to subject the witnesses to a searching cross-examination, and to shew that their clients were not to blame.

The Magistrate repeated his remark that he knew the distance between the two gates.

Witness continued—When the police, headed by the Commissioner, rushed into the precincts of the Towers of Silence, we saw no sticks. I looked at the spot where a stick should have been, and found none. I had seen sticks thrown over the wall. The men who were in the building in the compound would have come down and surrendered, but prisoners 6 and 18 prevented them. I did not hear them say that they were there for the purpose of praying. I saw there were several towers or buildings.

Re-examined by Mr Ferguson—The small door in the wall was shut in the face of the police; and some of those who were outside, were prevented from getting inside. There were no persons inside whom I would take to be highly respectable. As a rule they were the rabble. About an hour was wasted in conversation with the Commissioner. The police had never before been inside the compound, and I could not say by how many small doors the men might have escaped. I did not anticipate such a serious row as did actually occur. In my experience as a police officer I never saw a more formidable riot than this. I am wrong: there was a disturbance the year before last during the Mohurrum; but I did not see so many persons turn out with sticks. To the best of my knowledge I identify prisoners Nos. 1, 2, 6, 18, 32, and 51.

Dr. Dallas suggested that the case be adjourned until the 1st May, and that it should then be proceeded with from day to day, if his Worship pleased.

Mr. Ferguson said his own wish was to adopt Dr. Dallas's suggestion, but his instructions were to proceed at once.

Mr. Chalk produced a medical certificate on behalf of Byramjee Rustomjee.

Mr. Ferguson said he had not withdrawn the charge, and would proceed against him afterwards.

Mr. Brown's examination concluded here after three sittings.

All the defendants were released on their former bail; and the case was adjourned until a quarter past 2 P.M. to-morrow.

THE CHARGE OF CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION TO EXTORT MONEY.

On Saturday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. John Connon, Senior Magistrate, Jamsetjee Pestonjee Dubash and Dosabhoy Dinshaw Dhuna Patell, were again placed at the bar; the former was charged with extortion and with criminal intimidation, and also with criminal intimidation by anonymous communication, and the latter with defamation of character. Mr. Craigie (Craigie, Lyttelt, and Owen) appeared to conduct the prosecution; Mr. A. E. Peile, solicitor, defended the second prisoner.

Mr. Craigie asked the magistrate for an adjournment of the case for some other day, as nothing had been done to settle the matter amicably as was suggested by His Worship.

Mr. Peile was anxious to go on with the case as the charge against his client was a very serious one. He denied the charge laid against his client.

The magistrate suggested that the matter ought to be settled amicably out of Court.

Mr. Peile submitted that his client was falsely imprisoned.

The magistrate thought Mr. Nanabhoy had done right in coming forward, and said he sympathised with him.

After some little discussion, the magistrate adjourned the case till Monday, the 28th inst., and again expressed a hope that it might be amicably settled. The prisoners were admitted to bail.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST TWO HINDOOS.

Mr. Robert Campbell, Agent of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, appeared at the Fort Police Court on Saturday, before the Senior Magistrate, and laid an information against Hurgowun Bhugwan and Tarachund Bhareedass, whom he charged with making and having in their possession counterfeits of the bank's stamps.

Mr. Robert Campbell said—I am Agent of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China at Bombay. Yesterday afternoon Mr. Constable Framjee Bhicajee brought to me at the bank these three counterfeit stamps, purporting to be the usual stamps impressed by our bank on gold bars, also the piece of gold which appears to have been impressed with the counterfeit stamps. From information received by me I have reason to believe that the counterfeits were found with one Hurgowun Bhugwan, and the piece of gold with one Tarachund Bhareedas. I charge the said persons with making and having in their possession counterfeits of our bank's stamps, and I pray that they may be dealt with according to law.

On the foregoing information the magistrate ordered a warrant for the arrest of the prisoners. They were in Court and were placed before the magistrate on the above charge. Mr. Khunderao, solicitor, appear on behalf of the first prisoner, and Mr. Pandurang Balibhadra, pleader, on behalf of the second. The prisoners were admitted to bail in their own recognizance in the sum of Rs. 4,000 each, and two sureties in the sum of Rs. 2,000 each.

MEETING OF NATIVE GENTLEMEN FOR THE FORMATION OF A NEW POLITICAL ASSOCIATION.

Pursuant to a circular issued by Messrs. V. J Sunkersett, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, and Rugunath Narrayen, a very influential meeting of the leading native gentlemen of this city was held at "Sunkersett House," Gowalia Tank Road, on Saturday afternoon, to take into consideration the advisability of forming an association of public utility. On the proposition of the Hon Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I, Mr. V. J. Sunkersett was voted to the chair.

The chairman, in opening the business of the meeting, said—Gentlemen,—The object with which this meeting has been convened is to consider the advisability of forming an association that should prove useful for promoting the interests of our countrymen. I am honoured by your asking me to preside over this meeting. The association to be formed will, if well worked, be instrumental in faithfully representing to the authorities the wants and wishes of the people of this country, and affording to the governing powers correct information, which they very much need, and are always desirous of having, as to the condition and circumstances of our countrymen, thereby securing public sympathy and support in the cause of good government for India. An association of this kind, again, is not only useful in disseminating among the people themselves accurate knowledge as to their rights and needs, but also serves to train them up to take sound and practical views of questions concerning the mutual rights and duties of the governing body and the governed. No reasonable person can regret, or take exception to, the multiplication of associations such as the one it is now contemplated to establish. If honesty of purpose and a sincere desire to promote our country's good be the grand principles to guide our action, there need be no fear but that success will attend our efforts. From the character of the gentlemen with whom the movement has originated, and of those whom I see around me to-day, there is not the shadow of a doubt as to the integrity of the motives with which the association is to be started. If you, gentlemen, at this meeting resolve upon starting such an association as is contemplated, I for one will heartily wish it God speed.

The following propositions were then carried unanimously:—

Proposed by Mr. Raghunath Narayen and seconded by Mr. Ardaseer Byramjee Kapadia,—That this meeting deems it very desirable that an association be formed of native gentlemen, to be denominated "The Western India Association," having for its object the promotion of the interests of the people of this country: Firstly, by keeping a constant watch upon all matters as well of local as of imperial concern affecting the condition of the people of this presidency. Secondly—By the dissemination among the people of information touching matters of the nature aforesaid. Thirdly—By representing to the authorities the views, wants, and wishes of the people in connection with the administration of the affairs of this presidency, and by urging measures conducive to the welfare of this presidency.

Proposed by Mr. V. J. Sunkersett, and seconded by Mr. Manockjee Nowrojee Bunnajee,—That gentlemen hereinafter named do form and be enrolled as the first members of "The Western India Association." [Here the names of some 150 gentlemen as members were read.]

Proposed by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, and seconded by Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy —That the gentlemen hereinafter named, being members of the Western India Association, do form the first office-bearers and managing committee of the said association with power to add to their number:—

Patron—The Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I. Honorary President—Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Esq. President —Venayekrao J. Sunkersett, Esq. Vice Presidents—The Hon. Narayen Wassudewjee, Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Esqs. Committee—Merwanjee Framjee Panday, Cursetjee Eurdoonjee, Nusserwanjee Manockji e Petit, Shantaram Narayen, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Dhunmurry Poonjabhoy, Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia, Manockji e and Cowasji e Cursetjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Pherozhaw M. Mehta, Esqs., and several others.

Proposed by the Hon. Narayen Wassudewjee, and seconded by Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.,—That the managing committee formed by the fourth resolution shall have power to make rules and regulations for the conduct of the Western India Association.

Proposed by Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, and seconded by Mr. Shantaram Narayen,—That the best thanks of the meeting be voted to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair.

After the distribution of nosegays and rosewater the meeting separated.

INDIAN ITEMS.

Mr. John Geoghegan has been appointed to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Birbhoom during the absence on duty of Mr. L. R. Tottenham.

It is satisfactory to know that the outbreak of cholera at Ghazeepore has not reached the cultivators who were bringing in their opium. The attack appears to have been confined to the town itself.

Roguery.—It is currently reported in Darjeeling that the Rajah of Sikhim sent, through his vakeel, a pony for presentation to the Government; but somehow the pony, from being an almost perfect specimen of his class, became *en route* transformed into a broken-winded old screw!

Nearly all the reports from the different divisions of Bengal for the week ended the 12th of April complain of a want of rain, the Patna and Assam divisions being the only exceptions. Cholera continues to spread, and small-pox is reported in many districts. A slight shock of earthquake was felt at Bogra on the 8th instant, and two slight shocks at Mymensingh on the same day.

The cultivation of safflower in the Dacca district, estimated at present at ten lakhs of rupees, is said to be largely on the increase, the competition which has grown up of late years having forced up the price of this, in common with those of almost every other, article of country produce. The cultivator, however, is the only person benefitted, for while his profits increase, those of the exporter and merchant decrease. Safflower may be now ranked as second only to jute among the causes that have of late combined to improve so wonderfully the condition of the people of Eastern Bengal.

Court Martial.—At a general court martial, assembled at Nagode on Friday, the 14th day of February 1873, Subadar Audenarraidoo, of the 11th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, was charged with conduct unbecoming his position and character as a native officer, and the court found him guilty and sentenced him to be dismissed the service. The sentence was approved and confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief in India, who, however, remarked on the case that the proceeding of the officiating Deputy Judge Advocate, in acting as prosecutor, was highly irregular.

A Conscientious Applicant.—A Mr. Augier, of Weston's Lane, engineer and contractor, applied for a warrant against a servant in the employ of his cousin, whom he charged with the theft of a box valued at Rs. 10, containing clothing of the value of Rs. 70 or 80. Applicant, on being ordered to be sworn in, declined to do so; he was asked his reasons, but also declined to give them. On being pressed, and asked to state what his reasons were, with a view of ascertaining whether his objections were well founded or not, he enquired of the magistrate whether if he was not a Christian, the swearing on the Bible would in any way be binding on him. The magistrate replied that he was bound to be sworn in a legal form, and had nothing to do with the dictates of his conscience; the applicant thereupon took the usual oath. It then appeared that the box in question had been kept in a room which had been previously occupied by the applicant's cousin, and that while he was on his tour, away from Calcutta, the box, &c., were obtained from the accused under false pretences. Owing to the absence of the cousin's wife, who was a material witness and the determination of the complainant not to bring her into Court, the magistrate refused to grant the application.—*Indian Daily News*, April 15.

The Subordinate Native Civil Service.—The result of the first examination for appointments in the Subordinate Native Civil Service are published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of yesterday. Out of the total 74 candidates, after having submitted the necessary certificates of character, health, and ability to ride and walk, have passed in the first class as eligible to hold appointments of Rs. 100 per mensem and upwards. In the second class there are twenty-eight candidates, who have passed the tests for the lower grade, but who are required to serve one year in the lower grade before obtaining appointments; and in the third class, for lower-grade appointments, fifty-one have passed. In publishing the list, Mr. Campbell tells us that he has this time been very liberal in admitting, as qualified for the higher grade, candidates who gave evidence of practical ability, even though they fell a little short of the full number of pass-marks, as the Government wished to have a sufficient number of passed men to choose from for present requirements. He immediately after, however, tells the candidates that higher grade appointments cannot be provided for all who have passed, and recommends those who are not so fortunate as to obtain such appointments to accept those in the lower grade. Only one of the sub-deputies who have been appointed during the last eight months, subject to passing the examination, appeared; and these gentlemen are to be informed that they must pass if they wish to be retained in the service.—*Englishman*.

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LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

This Company is now prep red to insure NATIVE LIVES. PROSPECTUSES, showing the rates of Premium, &c., can be had on application.

GADDUM & Co., Agents.
Treacher's Building, Bombay, 16th April 1873.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Several persons desirous of assuring with this Company having raised an objection to the Positive Promissory Notes being made payable "to bearer," it is hereby notified that, under instructions from the London Office, the Notes may now be drawn out, when so desired, in favour of the Executors, Administrators, or Assigns of the Assured.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED IN 1870
PURSUANT TO COMPANY'S ACT 1862-67.

CAPITAL £500,000.
Paid-up, upwards of £270,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
LONDON, 53, BEDFORD SQUARE, W.C.

CENTRAL TRUSTEES.
THE RIGHT HON'BLE LORD SANDHURST, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.
THOMAS HUGHES, Esq., Q.C., M.P.
M. H. CHAYTOR, Esq.

Branches at Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Bradford, Chester, Ripon, Birmingham, Belfast, Glasgow, &c.

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DIRECTORS.
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SOLICITOR:
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OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.
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SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D.
AGENTS & SECRETARIES:
Messrs. GADDUM & Co.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS
Payable for 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 years.
FOR EACH RUPEES 1,000 ASSURED FOR LIFE.
WITH PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	5 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being One-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 200.	10 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being One-tenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 100.	15 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being One-fifteenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 66-10-8.
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
20	91 1 4	49 14 8	36 6 0
25	98 8 0	54 0 8	39 8 0
30	106 12 8	58 12 0	43 1 4
35	116 2 8	64 2 0	47 2 8
40	126 10 0	70 4 0	51 15 4
45	138 3 0	77 4 0	57 0 8
50	151 6 8	85 5 4	64 7 4
55	166 4 8	95 7 4	73 11 4
60	184 6 8	108 15 4	86 10 8

Age next Birthday.	20 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being One-twentieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 50.	25 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being One-twenty-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 40.	30 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being One-thirtieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 33-5-4.
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
20	29 15 8	25 15 4	22 8 8
25	32 6 8	28 5 4	25 12 0
30	35 7 4	31 2 0	28 1 8
35	39 0 8	34 6 8	31 10 0
40	43 4 0	38 7 4	35 11 4
45	48 8 0	43 10 0	41 0 8
50	55 2 0	50 8 0	48 5 4
55	64 8 0	60 6 8	58 12 8
60	78 0 8	74 12 8	73 13 4

Premiums may be made Half-yearly or Quarterly if preferred, at a slight advance on these rates.

ILLUSTRATION OF THE POSITIVE SYSTEM.

Suppose a married professional man, age 30, enjoying an income of Rs. 15,000 per annum, derivable from his personal exertions, desired to make pecuniary provision for his family at his death by effecting a Positive Assurance for Rs. 20,000, to be paid for by ten annual premiums of Rs. 587-8.

On payment of the first premium, the assured would become entitled to a Positive Promissory Note for Rs. 2,000, being one-tenth part of the sum assured, and also to a Positive Policy for Rs. 18,000, the two sums making up the Rs. 20,000 assured. The Policy for Rs. 18,000 would remain in force until the due date of next premium, on payment of which premium it would be reduced by Rs. 2,000, while the Positive Notes would be increased by a like amount. The life of the assured, in the event of his death occurring before a the ten payments were made, would be covered for the full amount of the sum assured, but if he lived to pay all the premiums, his income would then be released from further charge on account of the Assurance, constituting a great advantage to himself and family. At his death, the ten Positive Notes, each for Rs. 2,000, or Rs. 20,000 in all, would be presented at the Office for payment, and, being payable to bearer, would be paid, together with accrued Bonuses, free from any deductions, and without anything being required beyond the usual proofs of death and burial of the life assured.

For full details, Tables of Premium, &c., reference should be made to the Prospectus, which may be had on application at the Office of the Company.

GADDUM & Co., Agents.
Treacher's Building, Bombay.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dee Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY BRANCH.

BONA FIDE SALE OF WINES AND SPIRITS AT COST PRICE.
(CONSISTING OF SEVERAL THOUSAND DOZENS OF CHOICE BRANDS.)

IN consequence of the demise of one of our Partners, it has been deemed expedient, with a view to a REDUCTION of STOCK and speedy settlement of account with the Executors of the deceased, to offer the following at Cost Price:—

TERMS—PROMPT CASH.

SHERRY.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
Class 1—A full-flavoured Wine	14 0
Do. 2—A pale dry do.	19 0
Do. 3—A pale delicate and dry Dinner Wine	22 8
Do. 4—Extra fine, very dry and delicate	27 8
Amontillado—Extra dry and well matured	28 0

BUCELLAS.

A delicate and light Wine	1 0

MARSALA.

A nice Dinner Wine, East India character	14 8

MADEIRA.

Very fine old choice East India Madeira	30 0

PORT.

Class 1—A pure fruity Wine	14 8
Do. 2—A full-flavoured mellow Wine	19 8
Do. 3—A fine old *Tawny* Burgundy Port	24 0

A few cases of 1821 Port in Pints.

CHAMPAGNE.

A light Wine—Pure Epernay	26 0
1864 Vintage, extremely delicate and very dry	39 0
Geisler's	

SPARKLING MOSELLE.

Fine Sparkling	29 0
Very superior	36 0

SPARKLING HOCK.

Fine Sparkling	29 0
Very superior	36 0

STILL HOCK.

Fine light Hock	14 0
Extra quality	19 0
Very superior	27 0

STILL MOS